The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,536—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line......... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions......... 0 2½ As.

*, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

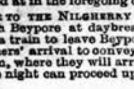
Price per Copy.........As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. orts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.
Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage .... „ 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S.S. CHUPRA, 1988 Tons, on 14th June.

BOMBAY TO MOULMEIN.

THE S.S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	350	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

BALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of [illegible] is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

The Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. O. Babot	13th June.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	536	A. Coleman	27th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W. Haselwood	11th do.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1885	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven 23rd June.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman 7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

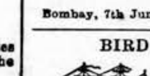
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

BIRD LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE New Clyde-built Steamer FLAMINGO, 1,852 Tons register, classed 100 A 1, will be despatched on or about 24th instant for HAVRE and LONDON, and has splendid accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers at moderate rates. For passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following parties:—

Abdool Tyeb Hoosein Ally.
A T R—97-98 3 Cases toy watches, gilt chains, &c., ex Pekin
Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—37 1 Case braid, ex Avondale.
Essa Jamal.
E J—86-89 5 Cases hardware, purses, &c., ex Avondale.
On account of the concerned.
200 gross false coins.

AT 4 P. M.

1 Bay Australian horse 15-3, about 7 years old, sound and quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 Iron grey Arab horse, sound and quiet, goes in single and double harness.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., &c., the property of R. D. Cairns, Esq., the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing a hot water curry dishes, soup tureen, ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, salver, butter pot, biscuit box, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished richly carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, Madras and mallet pattern arm chairs, circular, pier, card and writing tables, easy, folding, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, a mahogany piano by "Maud," Brussel carpet, 4 light argand lamp, firstrate oil painting, teakwood bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of stores, &c., at Nariad. On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will by order of the Official Liquidator sell by Public Auction at the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nariad, the following:—

Bolts and nuts, brass bushes, sheets and cocks, cast iron, steel bars of different description, copper bars and wire, grey washed cloth, spare high pressure valve, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A COTTON FINISHING PRESS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia and on account and risk of the Mandvee Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

One Cotton Finishing Press made specially to order and constructed on improved system.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c, &c, at Bandora Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant., at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, piano by Schiedmayer, &c, of J. Brooks, Esquire.

The same consisting of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, platedware, cutlery, &c., &c., handsome open carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room arms, and without arm, easy, and reclining chairs, tables, sideboard, bookshelf, hatstand, sofa couches, ottoman, chiffoneers, card table, lady's work table, pier table, clothes presses, cupboard, bedstead, camp cots, mahogany dressing glass, dressing and washing tables, with kits, tea poys, towel horses, music stand, carpets, rugs, pictures, lamps, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their room as under.

1,000 bunches of gilt beads.
An invoice consisting of very fancy 8 day timepieces in variety of shapes and designs.
1 case Lady's boots and shoes.
5 „ scented, tablet and bar soaps.
A collection of richly ornamented K. O. duplex lamps.
On account and risk of Seedeck Alarakhia, 17 tin cash boxes

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	R. 170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	„ 220
St. Julien do. do. do.	„ 275
Medoc per dozen quarts	„ 15
St. Julien do.	„ 18
Margaux do.	„ 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do.	„ 20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS, are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

2, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

THE undersigned begs to notify that the TOOLSEE WATER is now LAID on in EVERY BATH ROOM at Grant Buildings; this, combined with the general comfort of these Buildings, makes them a desirable place of residence.

Parties requiring rooms are requested to make early application, as the best rooms are being taken up.

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from the 1st June 1879, the Aden Light-ship will exhibit a 6th ORDER PORT LIGHT DIOPTRIC instead of the Catoptric Light now shown.

(Signed) W. K. THYNE,
Port Officer, Aden.

Aden, 5th May 1879.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1879.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Comfortable FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for four months. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the OFFICES in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

"MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the Best."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

1745 Newspapers recommend them. See *The Graphic.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—

"In three graduated oblique points are inestimable."—*Newry Reporter.*

6d. and 1s. per Box, at all Stationers throughout the World.

Patentees: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
23 to 33, Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use......Rs.	3 0	Rs. 3

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ....Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size......„	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA

GAZOGENES, SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint, and strongly protected by tinned wire; preserve waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash prices.
Six-bottle size, with directions for use	15 0
Ten-bottle size, „ „	22 0
Charges, for the six-bottle size ....per doz.	2 12
„ ten-bottle size ....per doz.	3 8
Boxwood Measures, for the Acid and Soda Powders. each	1 0
Tartaric Acid, in Crystals, ...per lb. bottle.	2 8
Bicarbonate of Soda ....per 1½ lb.	1 8

EFFERVESCING SALINES.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia...per bottle, Rs.	0 12	
Family bottle, — „ „	2 8	
Eno's Fruit Salt „ „	1 12	
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline „ „	1 8	
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder „ „	1 12	& Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline „ „	1 8	& „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure
FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made by using with the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle Rs. 0-14 and Rs. 1-8.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRY, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS are respectfully informed that our Steam Launch Empress will be laid up during the monsoon. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

BOARD and LODGING—Airy Upper ROOMS, Rs. 45 per month; two minutes' walk from Station and Tram, Byculla. Address A. S., *Bombay Gazette.*

TAYLOR'S HOTELS—Comfortable Monsoon Residences. Best Tables in Bombay. Terms, including Ice, Baths, &c., moderate.

BICYCLE, 50 inch Coventry, equal to new. Price Rs. 125. Address care of *Bombay Gazette.*

UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB—Those desirous of joining the Club are requested to meet at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, at 5-15 p.m. To-morrow. E. McGARRY.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FINE BREAD (made by Machinery,) 8 lbs per Rupee. RATION BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee. J. PEARSE.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length......	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length......	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... „ 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length......	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length......	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees......	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
„ 7 „ „ 4½ „ „ „ 14-0
„ 8 „ „ 5 „ „ „ 20-0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ....per yard Rs. 6 8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet.........each Rs. 22 8

• *Subject to* 10 *per cent discount for Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT THE BEST.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
MEAT EXTRACTS,

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparatively superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Re. 2, and.........Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars......... „ 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars......... „ 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOTH THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
THORPE AND COMPANY.

Beg to announce the arrival of their Waterproof Clothing manufactured specially for India, and warranted not to stick.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook Coats, very light, all sizes	10	8
Caps with fall curtains, same material	2	8
Leggings Do.	3	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized, very durable	12	8
Caps with fall curtains, same material	3	8
Leggings Do.	4	8
Fine Drab Vulcanized, the Waterproofing between the substances, and guaranteed not to stick	20	0
Leggings to match	7	8
Best Quality Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, all sizes	12	8
60 in. Drab Twill Vulcanized Sheeting ....per yard	5	8
Silk Umbrellas ....from	11	8
Black Alpaca .... „	4	8

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AIR-TIGHT TIN DRESS BOX.

THORPE & COMPANY.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A Very Large Stock of British Oak Work,
with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 100.
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80.
Tankards and Goblets. Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
Biscuit Boxes. Rs. 42 and 29.
Cruet Stands and Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
Butter Dishes and Sardine Boxes, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
Pickle Frames, Rs. 38.
Marmalade Dishes. Rs. 26 and 20.
Salt Cellars, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
Loving Cups, Three handles, Rs. 57.
With Silver Mounts, Rs. 90 and 135
Toast Racks, Rs. 20.
Egg Stands, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
Cask on stand, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.

Spirit Carriage,
ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES,
Rs. 77.

Ice Pails.
Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.
20th May, 1879. Bombay. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED,
THE LIFE OF
ALEXANDER DUFF, DD., LL.D.,
BY
GEORGE SMITH.
With Portraits by Jeens.
Vol. 1, Rs. 7-8; post free, Rs. 8.
To be completed in 2 vols.

	Rs.	a.
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition 1879	40	0
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition 1879	47	0
Martin's Life of the Prince Consort, vol. 4	11	4
The "Shakespeare's" Key, by C. and M. Cowden Clark (companion to the Concordance of Shakespeare)	13	4
Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, vol 2, 1878	13	4
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 10th Edition	8	12
Natural History Rambles.........each "Lane and Field." "Underground." "Sea Shore." "Woodlands."	1	12
Matthew Arnold's Mixed Essays	5	12
Guest's Lectures on the History of England, "Maps"	3	12
Hooker's Flora of British India, part 6	6	12
Barnes' Manual for Midwives	3	12
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary	2	4
Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology	2	4
Jouquet's Sketches for Art Furniture	15	12
Rosicrucians: Their Rites and Mysteries; by H. Jennings	4	12
Heath's Trees and Ferns	2	4
Drayson's Art of Practical Whist	2	4
Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy; by G. S. Godkin, 2 vols.	10	0
Blackwood's Ancient Classics for English Readers, (*complete series*), 28 vols. in 14, half calf	40	0
Sports in British Burmah, Assam, and the Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills; by Lieut.-Col. Pollock, 2 vols., Illustrated	15	0
House of Lys; by W. G. Hamley, 2 vols.	10	12
Green's History of the English People, Vol. 3 (Puritan England and the Revolution)	10	0
Elton's Lakes and Mountains of Africa	13	4
Black's Macleod of Dare	3	12
English Men of Letters; new volumes—"Defo," "Burns," "Spencer" ....each	1	8
Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs	4	12
First Afghan War and its Causes; by the late Sir H. M. Durand	19	0
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity	7	12
Marsh's Ride Through Islam (*reduced to*)	5	0
Emmet's Principles and Practice of Gynæcology	15	0
Prinsep's Imperial India (*2nd edition*)	13	4
West and Duncan's Diseases of Women, 1879	10	0
Epic of Hades, *illustrated*	15	12
Our Last Year in India (*reduced to*)	3	0
Manners and Tone of Good Society	1	8
Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by W. Craig *4th edition*	5	12
Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 6 vols.	9	12
Electric Lighting and its Practical Application; by J. N. Shoolbred	3	4
Causes of the Afghan War	3	12
Classical Writers; edited by J. R. Green—Euripides, by Mahaffy	1	0
Milton, by S. A. Brooke	1	0
Reading from English History; by J. R. Green, 3 parts, ...each	1	0
Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables	6	0
Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1880); edited by G. Grove, vol. 1	13	4
Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artist Titian; by R. T. Heath	2	4
Do. Do. Rembrandt; by J. W. Mollett	2	4
The New Plutarch, Gaspard de Coligny; by Walter Besant	1	8
Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols. (*cheaper edition*)	40	0
Shaw's Modern Tactics	7	8
Fearnley on Horse Judging	2	8
Du Moncel on the Telephone, &c.	8	4
Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42; by Sir V. Eyre, edited by Col. Malleson	5	12
Satsuma Rebellion, an Episode of Modern Japanese History; by A. H. Mounsey	6	12
Building Construction, vol. 3, "Materials"	13	4
Maudsley's Pathology of Mind	11	4
Irving's Annals of our Time (Supplement) 1874 to 1878	3	0
Hunter's New and Complete Domestic Medicine for Home and Abroad	3	12

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

ALBUMS.

CARTE DE VISITE AND CABINET ALBUMS.

	Rs.	a.
Small Size to hold 50 Cartes, plain leather	6	8
Ditto ditto whitemetal mounts	9	0
Ditto ditto best Russia gilt clasp	13	8
Oblong 9 by 6 for 100 Cartes, plain leather, 1 clasp	13	8
Square Album 9 by 8 to hold 64 Cartes and 16 Cabinets, best Russia, gilt clasp	25	0
Quarto Album 11 by 9 to hold 12 Cabinets and 144 Cartes, plain black morocco gilt line and gilt clasp	28	0
Ditto to hold 20 Cabinets and 80 Cartes plain black polished leather and white metal clasp	18	0
Ditto to hold 24 Cabinets and 96 Cartes, plain blue morocco, gilt line, and gilt clasp	35	0
Ditto to hold 200 Cartes, best Russia, by De la Rue, gilt line and gilt clasp	55	0
Ditto to hold 26 Cabinets and 96 Cartes, by Marion & Co., green Russia, gilt lines and clasp	35	0
Album Parterre 12 by 10 with 18 Floral Designs, to hold 24 Cabinets and 68 Cartes, bound chequered Russia, gilt lines and clasp	48	0
Album 12½ by 10½ for 96 Cartes and 16 Cabinets and 8 blank pages for views, green Russia gilt lines and gilt clasp	42	0
Empress of India Album 12½ by 10 for 12 Cabinet and 120 cartes, with floral designs, red Russia, gilt lines and clasp	50	0
Oblong Album 13 by 11 to hold 24 cabinets and 232 cartes, morocco, gilt line and clasp	40	0
Ditto ditto red Russia	45	0
Ditto by Marion & Co., to hold 24 Cabinets, 96 Cartes and 24 blank pages for views, green Russia, gilt clasp	42	0
Oblong Album for 100 Cabinets, Russia gilt clasp	36	0
Oblong Album to hold 40 Cabinets and 160 Cartes, green Russia, with lock and key	75	0

EASEL ALBUMS.

	Rs.	a.
Easel Album 7 by 6 for 48 Cartes, plain calf	15	0
Ditto red or blue velvet	15	0
Ditto 14 by 12, brown calf, to hold 26 Cabinets and 100 Cartes	45	0
Ditto ditto blue velvet	40	0
Easel Album new expanding pattern for 7 Cabinets and 28 Cartes, opening out to show 23 at one time, blue velvet, white mounts	37	8
Ditto calf, white mounts, for 10 cabinets and 36 Cartes on Easel 21 inches high	40	0

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW ALBUMS.

Photographic View Albums, French Morocco oblong, gilt line, each containing 25 leaves of cardboard hung on cloth joints—

	Rs.	a.
11 by 9	12	8
14 by 10	15	0
18 by 12	20	0
Ditto ditto bound full morocco, plain gilt tooled 17 by 13½	50	0

SCRAP ALBUMS, PICTURE SCRAP BOOKS.

ALBUMS FOR EXTRACTS, &c., &c.

	Rs.	a.
Boy's Own Scrap Book 10 by 7½, cloth gilt	1	4
Girl's Own Scrap Book, ditto ditto	1	4
Scrap Album, 10 by 7½, cloth gilt, containing 27 blank leaves	2	8
Ditto 11 by 8½, cloth gilt, 40 leaves	3	4
Ditto 12 by 10½, cloth richly gilt, 36 leaves, of coarse card board, linen joints	4	8
Ditto cloth richly gilt 14½ by 11, 50 leaves of thick paper	5	8
Scrap Book, Oblong 14½ by 11	4	8
Ditto handsome cloth gilt cover, 50 leaves, brown paper	5	8
Ditto ditto square shape	4	8
Ditto ditto white paper	5	8
Ditto 15 by 13, 50 leaves of coarse card board, linen joint, handsomely bound cloth, gilt, leather back	10	0
Ditto ditto leather binding, gilt edged	12	8
Album for Newspaper Cuttings, 11 by 9, cloth with index	3	8

Scraps, a variety of colored Scraps for Albums from 4 annas to 1 rupee per sheet.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
FALLY HIPTULLA,
59, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES has THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS in Bombay as a Merchant and Commission Agent, the name of the firm to be

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED ACTING AGENTS of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the "UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY of CANTON."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED TEMPORARY SECRETARIES to the BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 10th June 1879.

USEFUL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL, good quality, pure wool, 28/29", in pieces of 24/25 yards at Rs. 22 8 per piece. Cash Remittance or reference in Bombay. Apply to the Godownkeeptr, JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RUBBER SEALS.

BEDFORD'S PATENT RUBBER SEALS, as supplied largely to the Indian Imperial and Local Governments, Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c., throughout the country, are far superior to any others.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road

Bombay, 28th May 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., for the USE of the GENERAL COST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 16th proximo at (12) twelve o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by this Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 31st May 1879.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers.........Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do. .... „ 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.........Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats......... „ 36
Do. do. Frock Coats......... „ 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers.........Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for.........Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, "United Kingdom" quality, also 500 Tons to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per month of each quality, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th June 1879.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ....Rs. 6,30,500
Cash......... „ 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH JUNE 1879.

THE weather to-day has every appearance of a steady rainfall setting in before long, but during the week shipping operations have not been interfered with for a single hour, and had other influences been favourable there has been nothing to prevent a large export business being done. Of Seeds and Wheat, however, supplies are small and prices too high to admit of free shipments, and Cotton, although in fair supply on the spot has not been more practicable, the demand for Surats in the Home markets being apparently at a standstill, whilst the high prices ruling here, and the rapid fluctuations in Exchange, have been additional obstacles to business. Imports, too, are very quiet, and can scarcely be expected to improve until later on in the season, when, should the rains prove propitious, a better feeling may be developed, but dealers, after the experience of the past three years, are not likely to enter into large operations until they are well assured that the markets will at least have the supporting influence of good crops. So far the accounts from up-country are decidedly favourable, the rainfall, although light, having been very general.

We regret to have to notice the failure on the 9th instant of Messrs. Forbes & Co., the well known Merchants and Bankers of this city. As the oldest Mercantile firm in the place—having been established about a century—a general feeling of regret and sympathy is expressed, in commercial circles, although the announcement can scarcely be said to have caused much surprise. The firm was known to have been embarrassed for some time past by the lock-up of capital in house property bought during the period of inflation in 1864-65, and to the depreciation on this, the suspension is mainly attributable, the business of the firm otherwise having been commission and agency of a profitable character. A meeting of creditors is to take place on 14th instant, in the meantime it is understood that the liabilities amount to about £250,000, about £150,000 being to secured and £100,000 to unsecured creditors. Amongst the latter, it is to be feared, will be found a large number of people in the services who banked with the firm, and the suspension will thus be very widely felt, although on the banks and mercantile circles, owing to the nature of the business, it will fall very lightly; in fact, the event has not given rise to any feeling of distrust or want of confidence in business generally. As regards the liquidation it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, as the assets mainly consist of the house property abovementioned, to which it would be difficult to affix even an approximate valuation at present.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 7th instant showed a further increase of nearly 9 lacs in the Cash Balance, but the directors have made no change in their rates of interest and discount, which still stand at 7 per cent. on fixed and 8 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. In the open Market, however, money is obtainable at 5 per cent., and the tendency, so far as local influences are concerned, is towards increased ease, but it is quite possible that the demand from China and Calcutta may, in some measure, counteract the downward movement and prevent us seeing money so exceptionally cheap as it otherwise might be during the monsoon.

EXCHANGE.—Although the transactions in Sterling this week have not been large, the fluctuations in the value of the Rupee have been rapid and extensive. On Thursday, at the time of closing our report for last Mail, demand bank drafts stood at 1s. 8⅝d. with every appearance, and, in fact, a very general expectation, that they might touch 1s. 9d. in the course of a few days. Before the steamer left, however, news came of Bar Silver in London having declined from 52¾d. to 52⅛d. per oz., and Exchange immediately dropped 3-16d. On Saturday Silver came at 52d., and rates again gave way ⅛d. in Bank and ¼d. in Private Paper, making the opening quotations for this steamer 1s. 8 1-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8½d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. Monday brought weaker advices from China and Calcutta, and although Silver was unaltered rates further declined 3-16d. to ¼d., which was repeated again on the following day, and on Wednesday, with Silver quoted from London 51½d., rates opened at the lowest point of the week, viz—1s. 7 9-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7⅞d. for 3 months' Credit Paper. A recovery of ⅛d., however, took place during the afternoon on the strength of firmer telegrams from Calcutta, and this morning, on learning that the 35 lacs of Council drafts had been taken up in London yesterday at an average of nearly 1s. 7 13-16d., and that the amount to be offered at next week's biddings would only be 30 lacs, the banks at once advanced rates 3-16d. all round, making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7⅞d. to 15-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8⅛d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8⅜d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee.

On this level the banks are all willing sellers, both for ready and forward delivery, but very unwilling buyers, thus showing a strong belief in a further recovery in rates, and looking at the general position there certainly seems every probability of it, so long as the German Government do not come out as sellers of Silver. The India office authorities, at all events, seem determined to force up rates if they can, from the fact of their having reduced their next week's drawings by 5 lacs, but in our opinion it would have had little effect on the market ultimately had they kept their scale of drawings in the meantime at 35 lacs, whilst they would have avoided the unsettled feeling which these continual changes give rise to. As things now stand no one knows whether the drawings on the following week will be 25 lacs or 35 lacs, and not only does this cause uncertainty and injury to ordinary trade, but it imports a spirit of speculation into Exchange which of itself is one of the strongest influences in preventing the Rupee reaching a settled level, whilst Government are always certain to get the worst of any game of the kind.

Gold has fluctuated frequently this week in sympathy with Exchange. Opening at Rs. 18-12, the price touched Rs. 19-6 the day before yesterday and has receded again to Rs. 19 per tola. Very little, however, has been done for export.

On Calcutta quotations to-day are, for demand drafts 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 224 per 100 dollars. From Hong Kong the latest rates quoted by wire for 6 months' sight. Bank Bills is 3s. 10½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Owing to the tenor of the advices from Calcutta, the Market was quite excited last Mail day, and rates advanced to Rs. 93½ for Fours and Rs. 99 for Fours and a half. A reaction set in the same afternoon, however, and values steadily declined until Tuesday, when the lowest point of the Market was reached at Rs. 92¾ for Fours, Rs. 97½ for Old and Rs. 97¼ for new Fours-and-half. On the following day a slightly better feeling was observable and, aided by the improvement in Exchange, values have steadily recovered since, closing prices to-day being:—Fours, Rs. 93 to ⅛; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾; New, Rs. 98⅛. At the moment the position looks firm, and rates will probably advance further should Exchange continue its present upward course, but it must be borne in mind that not only is by far the larger proportion of the 5 crore loan practically in the hands of speculators, but all the business now doing is on speculation, and before long, therefore, we must look for an attempt being made to realise. When that time comes, unless the value of the Rupee stands considerably higher than now, we do not expect to see present rates maintained.

SHARES.—The Market has been very quiet throughout the week, and transactions have been very limited. In *Bank* shares we quote a decline of Rs. 4 in Agra, but Bank of Bombay are weak at the close, and Rs. 1½ lower on the week. In *Land* Companies there has not been a single movement to notice since last Mail. *Press* Companies are somewhat irregular, a decline of Rs. 5 having taken place in Berars and Mofussil, and Rs. 75 in Fort Press, while there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Broach Cotton Co., Rs. 15 in Scinde, Rs. 25 in Colaba, and Rs. 50 in Sassoon. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are all dull and declining owing to the less favourable state of the Market for Goods and Yarns. Our quotations show a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Hindustan, Khatao Muccanjee, and Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Central India, Dhurrumsey, Madras United, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo. Amongst miscellaneous companies we notice an advance of Rs. 40 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and Rs. 140 in Prince of Wales Insurance. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 15 lower.

PIECE GOODS.—A very quiet tone has pervaded the market this week, up-country buyers having shown little disposition to do business, and the clearances from the Bazaar are only estimated at about 1,500 packages of all descriptions. Prices, as a general rule, may be called As. ½ to As. 1 per piece lower, but even at the reduction it is difficult to effect sales of any extent, and it seems evident that we are to see a continuance of the same state of quietness until something more definite can be ascertained respecting the crop prospects for the coming season. Stocks are not heavy, and should any encouragement offer there is room for an improved trade, but dealers will be very cautious in seeing their way before they operate largely.

GREY GOODS.—In Shirtings a moderate business has been done in 30 Inch at in most cases a reduction of As. 1 per piece; 45 Inch are quiet and easier, and 50 to 60 Inch Cloths are dull and rather difficult of sale. Printers, Madapollams, and T Cloths are all in poor request, and prices are barely supported. For Mulls the market may be called quiet but steady at previous prices. Dhoties move off very slowly, and rates are easier. *Bleached Goods* are quiet but not quotably lower, the demand as formerly being mainly confined to Shirtings, Jacconets, Mulls, and Tanjibs. *Dyed and Printed* and *T Red* Cloths remain very dull, and prices are, to a great extent, nominal.

TWIST.—English Yarns have not met a ready sale latterly, the stock, although not excessive, being fully equal to current wants. We quote a decline of As. ½ to As. ⅛ per lb. in 40s. and 50s. Mulls and 40s. Water, other counts being nominally unchanged. For local yarns the demand is slow, and prices are tending downwards.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand is not active and stocks are liberal as compared with the demand, but we do not make any change in quotations. *Yellow Metal* is dull and difficult of sale, and in *Braziers* rates must be quoted As. 8 per cwt. lower. *Iron* remains extremely quiet, and we reduce prices As. 8 per candy in Swedish and British Bars and Round Nail Rods. Stocks are accumulating and the demand inactive.

COALS.—For ready Coals there is a fair enquiry at about previous rates, but to arrive the enquiry is limited, and with the exception of some resales of Australian at Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21 alongside, May-June sailing, no fresh business is reported.

COTTON.—With extremely quiet advices from Home and ... stocks here, we have had a continuance of dull markets throughout the week, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. 6 to 10 per candy. The weather has not interfered with shipping in any way, but with violent fluctuations in Exchange from hour to hour, and almost no demand in Liverpool for Surats to arrive, exporters have been unable to operate with any degree of safety, and the purchases since the departure of last Mail are only estimated at about 2,500 bales.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	26,896	27,772	26,222
Since 1st September	757,851	876,938	1,074,956

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last Mail have been 47,399 bales, making a total of 487,351 bales since 1st January against 571,405 bales for the corresponding period last year, or a deficiency of 84,054 bales. Whether this discrepancy is likely to be reduced before the end of the month is, we think, very problematical. The stock on the spot is undoubtedly much larger than at the same time last year, but so far as present indications go, dealers do not seem inclined to accept prices which will induce exporters to buy, and it is not unlikely that a large proportion will be held here over the rains.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton full pressed with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach	Rs. 248	= 6 7/32d.
" Oomra	" 238	= 5 31/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 232	= 5 13/16d.
G. F. Do	" 227	= 5 23/32d.
Good Dhollera	" 236	= 5 29/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 230	= 5 25/32d.
G. F. Do.	" 225	= 5 21/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 224	= 5 21/32d.
" Compta	" 215	= 5 13/32d

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is still only obtainable in very small quantities, but the demand for export is limited in the extreme and prices have receded to Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is also slow, and we cannot now quote over Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4 for Yellow Guzerat. *Gingelly* may be quoted nominally at Rs. 41 to Rs. 45 per candy according to quality.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s	300
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7-0
Caroles	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-6-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-8-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-0-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-2-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHUPRA, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Carwar, with a general cargo, and 23 deck passengers.

THE SHIP TRAVELLER, 1,420 tons, Captain J. Harding, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Liverpool, 13th March, brought a cargo of 2,250, tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MACCALLUM MORE, 1,668 tons, Captain A. Smith, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Liverpool, 22nd March, brought a cargo of 2,686 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BYCULLA, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Clark, Mr. McAnn, and 57 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Byculla(s)	Mason	Tuticorin, May 23.
	Chupra (s)	Wood	Carwar, June 10.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chupra, to Rangoon.
Steamer Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mahratta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
June.
8 Cedric the Saxon ...Burgess.........Liverpool, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES.
June. 8.—Steamers Ooryia, Pemba, Busheer, Arabia, Shazada, and Satara.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Cedric the Saxon—24th May, Star of Russia in lat 14-11 S, long 79-47 E 2nd June a large American ship, supposed to be an ice ship, bound to Calcutta in lat 4-30 N, long 83-40 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
June.
9 Almora(s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
June.
9 Madura (s) .... Calcutta & N P.
Khandalla (s) .... Bombay & S P.
Ayton (s) .... Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM LONDON.

Callirhoe—50 boxes old tom, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 60 cases confectionery, 10 cases salad oil, 5 cases castor oil, 10 cases jams and 20 cases lithographic stones, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 12 bales printing papers, The Times of India.
Ellen Bates s—15 packages glassware, Mahamed Acoob; 100 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee Balivala; 44 cases glassware, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 14 bales printing paper, The Times of India.
Thibet s—30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cervin s—22 cases cognac and 2 cases glassware, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Weatherfield, 47 cases brandy, Hunmuntram Pity and Co.
Cathay s—4 cases black cochineal, Framjee Edulgee; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co; 22 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Malwa s—10 bales papers, Habiboola Sallabhoy.
Flamingo s—15 dozens linseed oil, Tyebally Surafally and Co.
Eagle—100 boxes candles, Hajee Essack Joosub.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—11 cases brandy D P Battha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Whittier—125 bales gunny bags, Ewart, Latham.
India s—350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co: 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 22 bales wool, Mohunjee Gopulljee; 15 bales cotton, Heerjee Jadowjee; 100 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.
Dimcow—150 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—5 cwts E teeth, Nanchund Jewarchund; 8½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 1 cwt E teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall; 12 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 2¼ cwts E teeth, Esmail Sewjee; 1 box gold coins (its 47,600), The C M Bank of I L and China.
Flamingo s—9 bales hides, and 8 cases mace and 5 cwts M of P shells, Alimahamed Hasum; 309 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR HAVRE.

Frolic—608 bags coffee, Hinde and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.
Flamingo s—507 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 380 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Coldstream—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior s—5 packages silk, Hajee Zanell Abedin; 14 bundles silk, Hajee Ally Behany.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—150 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 210 bales cotton, Young and Co; 103 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Archdale, Lieut, 12th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Williams, Lieut Col, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

JUNE 11.

Marshall, Major Genl, on retirement, from Firozpore.
O'Keary, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 12.

Smith, Col, 18th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, to Surat.
Jackson, Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.
Hitchin, Captain, R A, to join, to Secunderabad.

JUNE 12.

O'Kearny, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Smith, Col, 18th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1879.

Lieut-Col McNair, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major Williams, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut Montresor, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut E L Elliot, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Lieut D S Kemp to be Captain, vice Hore, promoted. Mr J F Hoar to be 2nd Lieut.

The following order is confirmed:—Hyderabad Station Order, dated 29th May, directing Major Younge, 3rd N L I, to act as Superintendent of Bazars in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified:—Captains G E Hancock, and F H Y Gordon Cumming, 10th June.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut Scallon, 72nd Foot, Officiating Officer, 23rd N L I., 3rd Sept 1877.

With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut Van Cortlandt, 3rd Hussars, is attached temporarily to the office of the Assistant Commissary General at Mhow.

The following reversions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, consequent on the return from sick leave of Conductor Kirkpatrick:—Acting Conductor G Young to revert to Sub-Conductor and Acting Sub-Conductor J. Burton to Serjeant.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major F J S Adam, Staff Corps. Colonel G W Hanson, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major G S Stevens, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service from the date specified:—Major H D Cathcart, Staff Corps, 27th March 1879.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified:—Lieut Richardson, 12th Foot, Wing Officer, 23rd N L I, 26th March 1878.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified:—Colonel J P Nixon, Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £456-5s, captalized value of annuity £6,452-0 11th June.

The Government of India have been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon Mr Justice Lyttleton H Bayley as Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps from the 30th Nov 1878, vice Mr H Maxwell, resigned.

With the approval of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F S Hore, Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Major in the Corps, vice the Hon Mr Justice Kemball, resigned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel H Beville, C B, Staff Corps, Commandant 27th or 1st Beloech N L I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain J E Gordon, 2nd in Command, 3rd Sind Horse.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—

The Revd H W Bagnell, B A, Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, is appointed Acting Chaplain of Sattara.

The Rev W Jones, Acting Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, is confirmed in his appointment but should reside at Dharwar during the rains.

The Rev C Walford, M A, Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, and at preseent Acting Chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshvar, to revert to his permanent appointment.

The Rev A L Onslow, B A, Acting Chaplain of Kirkee, the Reverend G B Streeten, M A, Acting Chaplain of Ahmednagar, the Rev J F Forbes, M A, Acting Chaplain of Ahmedabad, and the Reverend C H Badham, B A, Acting Chaplain of Baroda, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain G E Hancock to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court during the absence of Major J W Watson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Captain E V Stace to act as Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and Ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent in Khattiawar during the absence of Captain G E Hancock or until futher orders.

Major W P LaTouche, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is placed temporarily on special duty.

Major W P LaTouche is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Nasik.

Major F J Wise, on special duty, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Nasik.

Messrs T Mills and R H Vincent respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 4th instant, before office hours.

Sir F H Souter, Kt, CSI, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days from the 10th instant.

Mr R H Vincent is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F H Souter, Kt, C S I, on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr J R Price, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the District of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Shikarpur District and is invested with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Mr M D McKenzie, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kurrachee District, and is invested with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Mr Arthur Jardine is appointed to act as Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, and to be in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, during the absence of Lieut Macpherson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Messrs H P Jacob and E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, N E D, on the 24th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr R G Oxenham assumed charge of the office of Acting Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr A S Steward, Acting Second Assistant Collector, on his return from privilege leave to be appointed to Sholapur.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Colonel W R Lambert, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurrachee, on privilege leave for three months, or until further orders:—Colonel R R Wallace to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurrachee and District Registrar of Kurrachee, vice Colonel Lambert. Major E W Trevor to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Shikarpur and District Registrar of Shikarpur, vice Colonel Wallace.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J McLeod Campbell to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona District.

Mr H E Winter, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Surgeon Major B C Keelan to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, during Surgeon-Major O B Banks' absence.

Mr Lallubhai Keshowlal is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Surat, during the absence of Captain W H Haydon, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 5.)

Surgeon-Major A K Reed, 26th N I, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Sialkot, in addition to his other duties.

Mr Rowe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, has obtained six months' leave on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major J C Morice, Civil Surgeon, from Amritsar to Kangra (Dharmsala).

Surgeon J Young, Officiating Civil Surgeon, from Kangra (Dharmsala) to Amritsar.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th June 1879.

1 Members are reminded that the Consolation Stakes, of seven prizes of the undermentioned value, will be shot for on Saturday, 14th instant, at the Colaba range morning and evening:—

The Consolation Stakes Rs 100.

1st Prize	Rs. 30	5th Prize	Rs. 10
2nd "	" 20	6th "	" 5
3rd "	" 15	7th "	" 5
4th "	" 15		

Entrance one Rupee. Distance 300 Yards. No of shots 10. Position any. Open to all who competed, but did not win a prize at the last meeting. On account of the uncertainty of the weather entries will be permitted on the ground.

2 No 944 Volunteer E Kelly having joined is taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to E Company.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant,
B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

250-79—Khunderao M—Guneshdass Jairamdass and others vs Premjee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee and another—Prescot and W.
588-78—Shapoorjee and T—Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Kheshwara vs Muncherjee Hormusjee Vuzeefdar and others (settled.)
6-79—Prescot and W—Thucker Natha Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O.
605-78—In person—(A pauper)—Kessowjee Megjee vs Jugjewan Cullian and others—Rimington, H and C and In person—Settled.
649-78—Macfarlane and G—Cadur Fuckur Mahomed and another vs Hajee Arut Adom—Prescot and W.
78-79—Hearn, C and L—Goculdass Jugmohandass and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—T and S, J and P, R Skipsey and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

805-79—Crawford and B—Sutramsing Mungoomul vs Heeravahoo and others.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Jao Babool and another vs Koli Vadlia Francis and others.
In person—Shaik Oosman Shaik Ebrahim vs Shaik Mahomed Goolam Mohidin and another.

LONG CAUSES.

153-78—Rimington, H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghous and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
559-78—R Skipsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Laljee—Hearn, C and L.
513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee and others vs Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.
562-77—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Cursondass Nensey and others—P and W and M. M. Munshi.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W—Part heard.
548-78—In person (a pauper) Thacker Pragjee Dayal vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and another—Shapoorjee and T.
356-78—Rimington H and C—Oodhowjee Nathoo vs Morarjee Currumsey and others—A F Turner (settled.)
694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee vs Thucker Hurridass Purshotum and others—Smith and F.
179-78—Smith and F—Javervahoo vs Lukhmidass Narron—Macfarlane and G.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Traffic Returns of Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways Compared.
Russia and Central Asian Commerce.
The Campaign in Western Afghanistan and the Bombay Government.
The Deccan Disturbances and the Trial of the Poona Incendiaries.
The Debate on the Indian Budget.
THE KABUL EXPEDITION—
Lord Lytton and Yakub Khan.
Breaking Up.
Distribution of Troops.
Kurram Field Force.
Buddhist Remains in the Jellalabad Valley.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
Dacoits and Dacoities.
The Trial of the Dacoits.
Conclusion of the Trial of Hurry Naik Ramoshi and his two Accomplices.
The Mavdi Dacoity Case.
The Disturbance at Ashday.
Levying Blackmail.
The Recent Conflagrations in the City of Poona.
The Trial of the Incendiaries.
The First Confession.
Journey through Southern Africa.
The Medal Story.
The Metre Gauge for the Western Rajputana Railway.
The Swamping of a Steam Launch attended with loss of life.
CORRESPONDENCE—
The Nicol Trust.
Revenue Assessment.
The Cowley Fathers.
BENGAL—
The Loss of the Ava.
MADRAS—
Re-organization of the Administration of Mysore.
Jottings about the Recent Storm.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.
N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAUB—
Simla Notes.
Crop and Weather Report of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
BURMAH.
GENERAL NOTES—
The Burning of the Sandhurst.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Race Sweeps in India.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers Expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.
Art Exhibitions in London.
Latest Telegrams Published in London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SKINNER—June 8th, on Sunday, at Airfield, Mussoorie, the wife of Alexander Skinner, of a daughter. English papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ALLINGHAM—June 12th, suddenly, at Breach Candy, William Allingham, Auditor, G. I. P. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 5th, at Newlands, Simla, the wife of John P. Cortlandt Anderson, C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Punjab, of a daughter.
FLYTER—June 5th, at Futehpore, N. W. P., the wife of J. A. Flyter, Esq., Opium Department, of a daughter.
GOLDIE—June 6th, at Simla, the wife of Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabiniers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GAY—GAY—June 4th, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, at St. George's Church, by the Rev H. Fitzpatrick, Lieut Harry W H Gay, of the African Cavalry Guards, H. H. the Nizam's Troops, to Ellen Lettitia, eldest daughter of W. G. E. Gay, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Financial Branch, and Examiner of Public Work Accounts, H. H. the Nizam's Service.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY—June 2nd, Henry Bayley, Bengal Police, only surviving son of the late Henry Vincent Bayley, B.C.S., aged 28 years.
FOWLER—June 8th, at Sydapett, Madras, Winnifred May, the beloved youngest child of James and Charlotte Mary Fowler, aged 11 months.
SANDYS—June 7th, at Bhaugulporre, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Teignmouth Sandys, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 70 years.
WINCKLER—June 5th, at Vizagapatam, George Rodrick, fourth son of Captain J. B. Winckler, Port Officer, aged 3 years and 11 months.

NOTICE.

MR. ISAAC WEIR *is appointed Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" from this date, and is authorised to sign Bills on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

12th June 1879.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

THE announcement made elsewhere, that the German Government have definitely decided to suspend the sales of their demonetized silver, is for India a most important statement. We have had rumours to the same effect during the past week or two, but now that the information comes from the British Ambassador at Berlin direct it must be accepted as well founded. The reason given is, that the German Government are preparing to adopt a bi-metallic system like that prevailing in France and in the countries of the Latin Union. At present these nations have suspended the *free coinage* of that metal, but silver money still forms the bulk of their currency. Germany probably means to increase her silver coinage in the same manner to the extent at least of her own surplus stock. The new coinage would of course be issued at a rate considerably above the standard value of the metal, on the principle under which the silver money of Great Britain circulates. This decision of the German Government would, therefore, mean that the silver market is to be relieved from the pressure under which it labours, to the extent at least of the sum of ten millions now held by the German Government, although no further, for of course we cannot hope that Germany means to resume unrestrictedly the *free coinage* of the metal. But that relief, there can be no doubt, will mean very a considerable rise in the value of silver, and consequently, in the value of the rupee. We are inclined to believe the report, for Germany could find no better or more profitable way of disposing of her old silver than that now indicated. Otherwise it could only be placed on the open market at a heavy loss. We have lately had many indications showing that at 50d. per oz. the silver market had reached its lowest point. For instance, the production has been falling off. Then as to the demand, we have seen that in Austria the metal at that price was actually of less value than the forced paper currency. Consequently, it was becoming profitable to buy silver in London and to coin it in Austria-Hungary and so get it into circulation. This was first found out by bullion dealers, but subsequently the Government stopped the coinage on private account, although continuing, nevertheless, to coin for the State. It was the same in other countries—in Italy and in the United States—where preparations were being made to resume specie payments by means of cheap silver. It remains to be seen, however, how the rise in the value of the metal that is now certain to take place will check all that demand. That rise is likely to be rapid and sharp, but until *free coinage* is again resumed in Germany, Austria and by the Latin Union, the rise cannot go very far—permanently. We repeat that the report under notice is likely to be true, for it was only by last Mail that we saw in the German papers that complaints were rife in that country, especially in South Germany, regarding the scarcity of silver money. It was even said that the newly coied Austrian money was finding its way to the former country in large amounts, and that the want which was felt was thereby being satisfied. Germany, like India is not a rich country; its monetary requirements are not large the local transactions of the people are comparatively insignificant, consequently a gold coinage is not suitable. This fact its Government have now very likely grasped.

WE trust that the petition which we published and which was adopted yesterday at the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held to protest against the double break of gauge proposed to be introduced in one of the trunk railways of India—a line which, as we have on a former occasion remarked, will be the shortest outlet to the coast for over thirty millions of the population of this country—we hope that the opinion of the inhabitants of Bombay upon this question will receive that attention at the hands of the House of Commons that its importance deserves. A full report of the proceedings of the meeting will be published to-morrow, and it is difficult as well as unnecessary to add any further arguments to the most cogent ones that will therein be found so ably and so clearly stated. The question has been argued and discussed over and over again, and now the advantages claimed by the opposite side have been brought down to the mere saving of a miserable twelve lacs of rupees, in return for which piece of economy we are to have a railway—as we the other day pointed out, and as is stated in the petition under notice—that will do its work not only inefficiently but at from thirty to eighty per cent. higher rates than are now charged by broad gauge lines. That assertion is made not as a theory but as a most weighty fact proved by actual figures taken from the reports of broad and narrow gauge lines now working. The sole remaining advantage claimed, that of cheapness, thus falls at once to the ground, for a narrow gauge railway to have preference over a broad—putting aside all other considerations—must, at the very least, be shown according to the above figures, to cost less than the latter in prime cost by at least one half. We know that such is far from being the case, and that if there is any difference in prime cost at all it is most trivial. In short, there is now not a single argument in favour of the narrow gauge system left to demolish. The proof furnished of practical experience has solved the whole question, and if Government, in spite of that experience will persist in going on with its mistake, it will be at the cost of a scandalous and wicked waste of the public money. As the Chairman of the meeting explained, the public of Bombay have already appealed in this matter first to the local Government, then to the Secretary of State, and only now is it proposed to carry the fight to a still higher court, where it is to be hoped that the hobbies of individual men, however clever they may be, will not be allowed to interfere in spite of all reason with the interests of the country at large. We trust Sir Richard Temple will not fail to give his closest attention to the arguments that were advanced by the speakers at the meeting. He will find his own objections to the introduction of the broad gauge on the Rajputana line most ably and conclusively replied to by Mr. Kittredge, and it would be a great gain if His Excellency were to identify himself as a convert in this matter which concerns so closely in the opinions of the entire community, the interests of the Presidency he governs.

THE Viceroy, when promising reduction of civil charges, as much as said that the army's turn for economy would come shortly; therefore the announcement of a commission to effect economies has not occasioned much surprise. But really when we look around it is very difficult to say what practicable economies the Indian army is capable of undergoing, its present pension and promotion rules for officers alone excepted. Of the army of colonels in the service there is now no end, and the sooner steps are taken to bring that extravagance to a termination by better pension rules and greater facilities for retirement, the more advantageous it will be for the public which is now said to waste half a million annually over the unnecessary higher ranks maintained by the service. Doubtless there are some other economies to be made in the administration of the army, but the question is, will these be really effected? The military regulations, verbose and circumlocutory as they are, entail a prodigious amount of correspondence and a corresponding waste of time, money, and paper. There are many writers and clerks maintained in the administrative branch of the military service whose sole business it is to write and record utterly valueless documents and dockets. Were the army regulations revised and reduced by one-third, and correspondence and book keeping curtailed, considerable sums could be saved annually in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and with positive advantage to the efficiency of troops who are now hampered under heaps of epistolary rubbish. A large saving could probably be also effected in the costly item of military stores and ordinance. There are quantities of these things now sent out from England at heavy expense, which can be manufactured in India quite as good and much more cheaply; indeed, it should be the effort of Government to render India, as far as possible, independent of England in these matters. Considerable sums have been saved already in Bengal on commissariat supplies,—as for instance, by issuing beer of local manufacture to the troops in place of English beer, and the principle is capable of great expansion and might be made to embrace nearly every article of a soldier's dress, food, and equipment. The expenses—by no means inconsiderable—of the annual movements of troops in relief could also be avoided by extending the period of service at a station, and by handing over a number of small "single" stations, to the charge of the police, or of pensioned sepoys. These "single" stations, where only one native regiment is quartered, are great enemies to good discipline, and the native army would be very much the better for being quartered only in large military stations with Europeans. Single stations are also very costly, most of them having public buildings which have to be kept in repair at the State's expense, also cantonment staff offices and magistrates' allowances, command allowances, and many similar extravagancies uselessly expensive, for they necessitate periodical moves of regiments from one to another, all of which moves cost money.

It is said that the commands at Bombay and Madras have now a very uncertain tenure, and doubtless it would be possible, especially in time of peace, to do away with the commands-in-chief of the minor presidencies; but the question is, would the saving of a few thousands a year compensate for the great inconvenience, and possibly disastrous consequences which might be expected to arise from military centralisation? We hardly think that the three armies of India could be as well governed from Simla as they are now, and it is not to be forgotten that the Duke of Wellington was always strongly opposed to the notion of mixing up the three native armies of India in one. It might be quite possible, however, to call the Commander-in-Chief of minor presidency a general of division or of a *corps d' armée* and to thus preserve their individuality.

We hardly think that any army commission appointed in India would be rash enough to recommend reductions in the present strength of the Indian army, British and Native. At the present moment many important strategical points of the Empire are quite defenceless owing to the absolute necessity of sending their garrisons on to Afghanistan and Burma. The danger of this condition of affairs is well shown in the last published volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," where Her Majesty, during the events of the early part of 1857 wisely remonstrated with Lord Palmerston on this very matter of *hazardous* military reductions in India. With the new responsibilities now incurred in Afghanistan, the British and native armies of India are to be considered hardly too strong for the purposes for which they are intended, and any further reduction of them would be without a corresponding reduction in the forces of Native States, to say the least of it, hazardous.

The Indian army can be improved we have no doubt, and with a positive money saving. For instance, as we have often pointed out there would be a wise economy in making fully one half of the British garrison a local European army. The native army also is sadly deficient in mobilisation. It has no reserves, and its officers are notoriously a weak point in its system. The European officers are too old, and the native officers are a very inferior, uneducated class of men. If a native regiment is sent on service abroad, there is nothing like a regiment to take its place, or to reinforce it if it is cut to pieces, or indeed to act its part, in the garrison if it is absent at all from its normal duties. But notwithstanding this, the native army, despite its few officers, is a costly army. There is a great deal of money to be saved over it without in any way impairing its numerical strength or efficiency, and there is much money to be saved over the British army with its short service men also, if an army commission has the courage to run counter to old established precedents and convictions. We do not expect the commission to exhibit any such fortitude. It is much more to content itself with gathering a prodigious quantity of statistical information together at considerable expense, which valuable data will in due course be embodied in a Parliamentary Blue Book,—and probably finally *buried* there. This is the usual fate of commissions of the kind promised, a destiny which might lead anyone to draw a parallel between India and another hot locality as being both of them places which are paved with good intentions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

THE Cabinet this week have been holding almost daily sittings, but what subject they have had to discuss of such difficulty as to require so much deliberation, no one seems to know. Probably it has not been one, but a series of questions, which have been rendering so many meetings necessary. Ministers have had to decide how they were to meet Mr. Fawcett's motion about Indian expenditure,—in support of which an urgent whip had been issued on the Liberal side,—and what course they were to take on the O'Conor Don's Irish University Bill, which has been the principal political topic of the week; the negotiations with Yakub Khan and the despatches received this week from South Africa have also no doubt afforded matter for consideration, and there is reason to believe that our relations with France in regard to Egypt are also causing some anxiety. A few days ago, people were startled by a sudden and bitter attack upon the policy of the English Government in one or two of the most influential French journals—notably the *Republique Francaise* and the *Journal des Debats*. The former asserted that a feeling of mistrust towards England was gradually arising in France, and the *Debats* attributed this to the irritating and scornful abstention of our Government from supporting the claims of Greece, as defined by the Berlin Treaty, their refusal to remove difficulties in Syria, and the notorious activity of the English Consul General in the intrigue which overthrew the late Egyptian Cabinet. Some of those omniscient people who are always ready with an esoteric explanation of every event, assert that the articles in the French papers was part of a concerted movement, connected with which was a large meeting held in Willis's Rooms last Saturday in support of the claims of Greece, under the presidency of Sir Charles Dilke, and at which Lord Rosebery and Mr. G. A. Sala were among the speakers. M. Gambetta, whose control over the *Republique Francaise* is notorious, is a well known friend of Sir Charles Dilke, and the combined demonstration in Paris and London is supposed to have been concocted with a view to endeavour to induce the English Government to abandon the attitude of passive resistance it has assumed on this matter. Other people, however, think a much simpler explanation of the irritated state of feeling in France, is the manner in which the English Government are endeavouring to "back out" of the agreement they made with France for a joint control in Egyptian affairs. This supposition receives confirmation from a second article published in the *Republique Francaise* yesterday, in which, replying to the criticisms which its previous article called forth from the English press, the Paris journal says that it has nothing to retract, and that the questions in which it finds England "hesitating and deficient in frankness," France "could settle quite easily without her aid." "It is to avoid such a consummation," M. Gambetta's organ adds, "that we deemed it our duty to speak out." The *Debats* to-day also replies to its English critics, and accuses England of offering to France "platonic demonstrations," but keeping for herself the "material realities." All this is not very pleasant reading for Englishmen, and has caused a very painful impression here.

In Germany, Prince Bismarck seems to be carrying all before him. The clauses of his Protectionist Tariff Bill are being voted by large majorities, and the Chancellor having succeeded in detaching from the Opposition the Ultramontanes and their leader Herr Windthorst, the Free Trade party are unable to make head against him. The national Liberal party is virtually broken up, and Herr Forckenbeck, an eminent member of the party and First Burgomaster of Berlin, has resigned the Speakership of the Parliament, on the ground that he is no longer supported by a majority in that assembly. The Ultramontanes, it is supposed, have, to use a vulgarism, been "squared" by a promise of a relaxation of the Folk laws, which will probably soon be announced.

The terms of peace with Yakub Khan, so far as they are known at present, are generally regarded as satisfactory, but some doubt is expressed as to how far Yakub Khan is in a position to maintain his authority. As to our other war—in South Africa—we have had no news of later date this week; but the purport of the letters and papers received by the Mail is not considered as at all satisfactory. Both the medical and transport arrangements are said to be very imperfect; and some men who have a large knowledge of Zulu affairs assert that if better terms are not offered to Cetewayo than those at present spoken of, he will probably retire into the interior of Africa, and perhaps protract the war for years. This prospect may suit the colonists into whose pockets English gold is flowing, but it is not one which affords much pleasure to the British taxpayer.

The principal home political topic of the week up to last night was, as I have said, the O'Conor Don's Irish University Bill. The whole of Wednesday's afternoon sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to its discussion, and the debate was adjourned, but as the Government refuse to find a day for its resumption, the measure may be considered as virtually shelved for this session. The text of the bill throws no additional light upon its object to that which was to be obtained from the O'Conor Don's speech in introducing the measure. It is simply a proposal to establish a non-sectarian university, endowed with a million and a half out of the funds of the disestablished Irish Church, which money is to be applied to the support of sectarian colleges—in fact, it would be a Roman Catholic University in all but the name. The Scotch members, the Non-conformists, and the "intellectual" Radicals oppose the scheme; the two front benches, it is believed, would be glad to help the bill forward if they could be sure that the Roman Catholic heirarchy would accept it as a compromise. But the Roman Catholic bishops are totally silent on the subject, and no one has undertaken to speak for them. They are believed to be secretly favourable to it; but they have two reasons for maintaining silence—one being that their open approval of the bill would be the signal for its strong condemnation by the ultra-Protestants both in Ireland and England, among whom are too many supporters of the Ministry to make it safe for the Cabinet to show any favour towards the measure; and the second reason being that for the Romish bishops to accept a compromise would be fatal to the pretensions which they have always put forward and which have hitherto wrecked all University education schemes for Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday did not exactly oppose the bill; but asked for more information. Mr. Lowe was more outspoken. He approved the principle of the bill, and argued that every question of detail could be settled in committee. Lord Hartington supported the O'Conor Don in an appeal to the Government to grant a day for the resumption of the debate, and hinted that the bill afforded an opportunity for settling a long-standing and difficult question. The attitude of the two front benches shows an evident desire to compete for the Irish vote; but it remains to be seen whether this method of playing with the question will not in the end further alienate instead of conciliate the Home Rulers. Mr. Biggar, who has been very quiet of late, has already hinted that he may feel it his duty to "carefully examine every bill that comes before the House," and the irritation which many Irish members showed in the House last night when Sir Stafford Northcote showed that the state of public business made it impossible for him to promise a day for the adjourned discussion on the bill, augurs ill for the prospect of a peaceful session after Whitsuntide.

The Lords have lately been indulging in an unwonted amount of talk. On Friday last, the Duke of Argyll, having returned invigorated from the Mediterranean, made a vigorous, almost passionate, onslaught on the foreign policy of the Government. The speech lasted two hours, and had evidently been prepared with great care. He had a large and distinguished audience, including the Prince of Wales, the Princess and her brother the Crown Prince of Denmark, a large number of peeresses, and many of the prominent members of the Lower House of both political parties. A good deal of the speech was somewhat out of date, but the Duke, having been so long absent from the House, seemed to have determined to unbosom himself of speeches which ought to have been delivered last summer and during the winter session. Many of his Grace's bitterest things were, as it were, hurled across the table at his opponents, as he looked them straight in the face, and addressed them personally. "My lords," he said, "you are beginning to be found out. You boast of your Treaty of Berlin, and call it the work of your own hands; but what is the fact? You have followed slavishly the Treaty of San Stefano. You have made Turkey a slavish power. That," he added, turning round to the Liberal benches—"that is what they have done." Afterwards, again addressing the Ministry, he said—"My lords, I sum up the results of your policy in Europe, by saying this—that you have in the main accomplished the purposes for which it was our desire that you should work. It was our desire—at least it was mine—that Turkey as an empire should be destroyed in Europe. You have done that."

Turning to the Afghan question, the Duke accused the Government in their conduct towards the late Amir, of "something like double dealing," and he declared that he should never look back to the conferences at Peshawur between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Amir's agent without a feeling of utter shame. There was "fairness and dignity on the side of the Afghan and the Mahomedan, and everything that was opposite to these on the side of the Englishman and the Christian." It is to this passage in the Duke's speech that a somewhat enigmatical notice of motion given by Lord Elcho in the House of Commons on Wednesday probably refers. His lordship proposes, on the first favourable opportunity, to "call attention to the position of Sir Lewis Pelly in connection with the negotiations carried on at Peshawur, and to the proceedings of that officer." Lord Beaconsfield at the commencement of his reply was almost as animated and impassioned as his opponent, whose criticisms, he said, he would not call "malevolent," but they were certainly "envenomed." He sharply rebuked the Duke for his remarks on Afghan affairs, which would reach India in 24 hours, and might affect the negotiations then going on with Yakub Khan. The Premier also contrasted the language used by the Duke and other members of the Opposition with that of the leaders of the party, Lords Granville and Hartington, who had throughout the various phases of the Eastern Question, "acted like gentlemen, and like statesmen who felt the responsibility of their position." The Premier defended the Berlin Treaty, which he said "had within it the principle of evolution," and would tend ultimately to the general welfare of Europe. His Lordship made a very effective speech for some time, but when he came to a review of the events which had occurred since the issue of the Andrassy Note, he became somewhat confused owing to the necessity of frequent reference to his notes—not always very successfully, and his audience began to dwindle away which probably led to some curtailment of his speech. His conclusion was that the Duke of Argyll—"a gentleman who had studied the subject, who not only makes long speeches, but writes long books upon it," had entirely misapprehended the policy of the Government, had treated their lordships to a description of affairs utterly ideal, and had imputed to the Government motives which had never influenced them. Lord Kimberley and the Marquis of Salisbury followed, the latter beginning by expressing his alarm at the precedent set by the Duke of Argyll, "for if every distinguished man who spent his winter on the shores of the Mediterranean was entitled when he came back to make all the speeches which but for his absence he would have made before, the practice of flogging dead horses would be much advanced." His Lordship went on to say some very sharp things about the Duke, one of them being that his language respecting Afghanistan was calculated to wound Lord Lytton and diminish the respect in which he was held, and was an abuse of the liberty of speech in Parliament. Earl Granville followed with a few mild criticisms of the Government and then the matter dropped. On Tuesday the Duke of Argyll was again to the front with a motion for copies of any minutes or memoranda made in 1873 respecting telegraphic communications between the Secretary for India and the Indian Government. These papers, the Duke contended, would show that he was not responsible for the use of the forms then established which had been made by Lord Cranbrook in his dealing with the question of the reduction of the cotton duties. The policy of that measure he declined to discuss at present, but he strongly deprecated the mode in which it had been accomplished, and quoted some passages from the dissents of the Governor General's Council which were laid before Parliament last week. If the arrangement made in 1873 for sending telegrams instead of private letters were to be used for evading the opinion of the Indian Council on important questions of policy, the Duke contended that they might as well do away with the Council altogether. Lord Cranbrook in reply asserted that he had done nothing unusual, and showed considerable soreness about the Calcutta Council's dissents, the language of which he spoke of as indecorous and "coarse"—an epithet which his lordship would scarcely have been allowed to apply to a speech delivered in Parliament. Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon spoke in much the same sense as the Duke of Argyll, the former declaring that he had never known the Indian Council to be treated in anything like the way it had been during the last two or three years. The motion for the papers was ultimately agreed to, and the Duke of Argyll again disappeared for a time from Parliament, for he has now left England for Canada on a visit to his son, the Marquis of Lorne, at Ottawa.

Another discussion on protection was also raised in the House of Lords on Tuesday, by the Duke of Rutland, who suggested the imposition of a "moderate duty" on foreign wool-stuffs, with a view to relieve the manufacturers of Huddersfield, but Lord Beaconsfield declined to discuss any such local proposal as that, and told the Duke that if he wished to propose a change in the commercial system of the country he should give proper notice of a motion to that effect that the whole question might be discussed in a proper manner. Another subject which has occupied their Lordships' attention is the effect upon our army of the short service system. Lord Truro, who introduced the question on Monday, asserted in substance that the majority of our soldiers are immature in constitution and unfit for the rough work of campaigns, and Lord Bury, the Under Secretary for War and the Duke of Cambridge, both admitted that there was a considerable amount of truth in these statements. It was announced, however, that a military commission was about to be appointed to report upon the brigade depot system, and it was hinted that an application might be made to Parliament for an act to relax the prohibition by which men in the reserve are now prevented from volunteering for active service. Many reserve men would, it is believed, now volunteer for service in South Africa, but the law officers of the Crown have decided that, as the law at present stands, they cannot do so; and the consequence is that volunteers are now being sought for in regiments which are already far below their established strength.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion respecting the Royal prerogative has, as was expected, been postponed indefinitely, and probably nothing more will be heard about it. The Radicals, however, are still loud in their complaints against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett; and some do not hesitate to attribute personal motives to both those hon. gentlemen. The ex-Premier is known to be out of favour at Court, and is accused of being anxious to make peace in that quarter; while as for Mr. Fawcett, hints are thrown out that he aspires to be Secretary of State for India in the next Liberal Cabinet, and is setting his sails to catch the breeze which will waft him to Downing Street. Whether the people who talk in this fashion really believe what they say is, however, open to much doubt.

London is very full, and the arrivals of persons more or less distinguished still continue. Besides the Royal personages whom I mentioned last week, Lord Dufferin has now arrived from St. Petersburg, on a visit; Mr. Rivers Wilson has returned from Egypt, and Sir Garnet Wolseley has come home from Cyprus—rumour says not to return. The official reason given for his arrival in London is that he has been summoned to serve on the military committee which is about to consider the proposed changes in our military system, and Sir Patrick Macdougall will shortly be here from Canada on the same errand. It is generally believed, however, that Sir Garnet will not go back to the Levant, and there are reports flying about that he will be the next Commander-in-Chief at Madras, as a preliminary step to the chief command in India. Just as the gaieties of the London season are approaching their meridian, the Queen, as usual, has fled to Balmoral, where she is expected to remain for about a month. She did not even wait till her visitor the German Empress had gone home; but the Empress was sent off to Buckingham Palace to pass the last few days of her visit to England there. There is a curious story in circulation about the motive for the Empress's visit to England, and also as to the cause of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh recording their votes in favour of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. It is reported that the Queen looks with favour on a marriage between the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Princess Beatrice, and that on this account she recently put an end to a project which was on foot for the marriage of the Princess to a member of the German Imperial family, and which project was approved by the Emperor William, the Crown Princess, and Prince Bismarck as in every way a suitable match. Hence the sudden visit of the Empress to Windsor. The story may be true, or mere speculation; but it is at least an ingenious explanation of the vote of the two princes in the House of Lords which caused so much surprise.

There seems reason to believe that the Euston Square mystery, as it is called, is in process of elucidation. The police have ascertained a number of facts which afford strong grounds for believing that the woman whose remains were found in the coal cellar at No. 4, Euston Square, was an elderly maiden lady named Matilda Hacker, who has been missed by her friends for some eighteen months, and of whom no traces can be found later than last August. She was the daughter of a builder at Canterbury who, at his death left a considerable amount of property to his four children, of whom three were daughters. One of these daughters died some years ago and the other two were well known in Canterbury for their eccentric manners and the singularity of their dress, for although over 60 years of age they dressed like girls and in a most grotesque fashion. They were also miserly in their ways, and never paid any money until compelled so to do by legal pressure. One of them died six or seven years ago, and the survivor Matilda continued to live by herself, and is said to have waged an incessant war with the rate and tax collectors, and at length to evade payment of the claims made upon her, went to London whither the Canterbury authorities had to send their police superintendent to distrain upon her for the unpaid local rates on her property. He took away a box containing, among other property, a gold watch and chain, and shortly afterwards Miss Hacker went down to Canterbury, paid the claim, and took away her property again. From that time nothing has been seen of her in Canterbury, and some months later, and more than a year ago, a letter from her agent in the cathedral city, containing some remittances for rent, was returned to him from the Dead Letter office. Some of her movements in London have, however, been traced; but there is some difficulty in following up these traces because she seems to have frequently changed her lodgings, and often her name, and for some time had her letters addressed to her at a shop in Oxford Street under the initials "N. B." The nature of the evidence which is supposed to show that the remains found in the cellar in Euston Square were those of Miss Hacker will probably not be accurately known until the coroner's inquest is resumed, as the police are naturally somewhat reticent on the subject. According to the reports published in the papers, a Mrs. Talbot, who lives at No. 5, Euston Square, states that last summer she frequently saw an eccentric-looking old lady, dressed like a girl of 16, go into No. 4, and that one Sunday last October she heard a frightful scream come from the next house, and after that time she never saw the old woman again. The watch and chain which the Canterbury police superintendent impounded, and which Miss Hacker afterwards recovered, have been found at a pawnbroker's shop and identified by the superintendent; and the pawnbroker states that they were brought to him by a woman named Hannah Dobbs, who was previously known to him, and who it appears was formerly servant to Mr. Bastendorf, the occupier of the house No. 4, Euston Square. This woman is at present in prison for felony, and is in safe custody for a month or two to come, if she should be "wanted." Miss Hacker's brother has been to see the remains, but cannot identify any portion of them, although he has a strong suspicion that they are those of his sister of whom he had lost all trace since last August. A servant at one of the houses at which the eccentric old lady lodged speaks more positively as to some portions of the clothes found on the body, but this testimony of course is not of much importance unless corroborated.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Punjab contingents will march to Jhelum and there take railway on their return to their respective States.

Brigadier General Watson's command ceases at Jhelum, when he reverts to political duty.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY PATHANS.

LAHORE, JUNE 12.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports that two European soldiers have been captured by the Khuki Kheyls, who demand a ransom of o[illegible]sand rupees for each. Yakub Khan h[illegible] message ordering their release, but it is doubtful whether he will be obeyed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

It is now announced that Russia will give her adherence to the protest made by the German Consul General to the Khedive.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI.

It is stated that Major Cavagnari, in consideration of his services in carrying the negotiations with Afghanistan to a successful issue, will be appointed to a Colonelcy and be made a Knight of the Star of India.

OBITUARY.—The Prince of Orange (heir-apparent to the throne of Holland).

Consols 97.

RACE FOR THE ASCOT CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup run this day :—

Isonomy	1
Insulaire	2
Touchet	3

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

Latest advices from Cape Town dated 24th May state that a constitution for the Transvaal has been granted by Sir Bartle Frere (the Lord High Commissioner), and that the Boers are now satisfied.

No important movements have been made by our troops since despatch of last Mail. Only a few raids and reconnaissances have been made in the enemy's country. The dead bodies of those killed on the British side at Isandula have been buried without opposition from the Zulus.

THE SUSPENSION OF SILVER SALES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The British Ambassador at Berlin, in notifying the suspension by the German Government of silver sales, says it is believed that the German Government is preparing to adopt a double standard like France.

The stock of Silver in Germany is estimated at ten millions sterling.

SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12.

The Senate has rejected the Bill voted by the House of Representatives enacting the coinage of silver, the minimum of which was to be two million dollars monthly.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82
3 per cent. Consols for account	97
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116⅝
Bar Silver	51⅜

ARRIVALS—Trinacria and Eros.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12, 6-1 A. M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from Aden arrived.

MADRAS 12, 11-25 A. M.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong 2 p. m. Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 12.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. Fall of rain 24 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m—Weather cloudy, heavy rain during night; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 83; barometer 29·845. Fall of rain 4 inches 37 cents.

MANGALORE, (11th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 5 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-7 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 5-6 p.m.—Weather variable; wind S. W. light; thermometer 83.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 77	4 89	4 72
9 Monday	0 0	......	......
10 Tuesday	0 2	0 0	0 0
11 Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
12 Thursday	......	0 32	0 56
Total	5 79	5 21	5 28

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 5 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE Hon. M. Mowat presided at the public meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons against the construction of the Western Rajputana Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the metre gauge. A large number of gentlemen, European and Native, fairly representing the commercial community of Bombay, attended. The adoption of the petition was proposed in a vigorous speech by Mr. Kittredge, who in conclusion summed up as follows :—"I confess I cannot understand the policy of the Government in this matter. It seems to be the most impotent of all policies. It shuts its eyes to experience, and its ears to advice, and has not a word to say in its own favour. It is at once blind and deaf, and dumb. We have appealed once to our local authorities, we have again appealed to the Secretary of State, but we have appealed in vain. Now we are making our last appeal to the House of Commons, and we make it with the hope that we may now be successful. I am confident that if this petition which we are now sending to the House of Commons will only elicit an inquiry, if it only brings forth the reports (some of which have not been made public) on the present working of the Rajputana line—if it has that effect, I am confident that we shall be successful, and that this petition, through the inquiry that will be made, will lead Government to see the folly and unwisdom of expending more money on a line which has been notoriously proved insufficient for the traffic which will be given to it to carry. We go to the House of Commons in the interests of Bombay, that we may not be handicapped as compared to other towns of India in our trade ; we go in the interests of trade itself, that we may have railways which will lead to the development of the resources of the country, and not which will check the development of trade; and we go in the interests of the whole country, too, that we may have railways the money sunk in which will be so invested that it will yield the largest return, and which will develop to the utmost the whole resources of the country." Earlier in his speech, Mr. Kittredge stated that he had not taken part in previous meetings held with a similar object, because he was not quite sure that the metre gauge was altogether so objectionable as it was said to be ; but inquiry made with a view to demonstrating this and enabling him to refute the arguments of the anti-metre gauge gentlemen had led him to the conclusion that their arguments were good, and that it was very mistaken policy indeed to lay down narrow gauge lines, at all events in positions where it would be called upon to carry such an enormous amount of traffic as must be conveyed by the great trunk line between Bombay and the grain producing districts of Upper India. The motion was seconded by Dr. Blaney (Chairman of the Bombay Town Council), and supported by Mr. Kemp and Mr. Mathew (Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway), and was carried unanimously ; and subsequently it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Javarilal Umiashunker (two prominent native merchants of Bombay), that the petition should be entrusted to Mr. William Rathbone, M. P. for Liverpool, for presentation to Parliament.

THE election of a member of the Municipal Corporation for the Fort Ward in the room of Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, deceased, took place yesterday at the Municipal Offices. Mr. Hutchinson was the polling officer and recorded the votes of the electors from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, proposed by Mr. R. Baumbach and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was the only candidate; and though most of the ratepayers of the ward had promised him their support, they were not troubled by him to go to the polling-place to record their votes. At 6 p.m. twenty-three votes had been recorded ; and Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir was declared duly elected a member of the Corporation.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is expected to return to Bombay soon after the 20th inst.

SOMEWHAT similar in outline to the case of the alleged fraud by the liquidators of the East India Bank, to which we referred yesterday, is another in connection with the China Merchants Insurance Company, which was mentioned yesterday before Mr. Justice Green, and in which the same person, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, figures prominently. The disclosures made in both these instances are said to be founded upon what was elicited in his cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity in the Mills Libel Case tried at the last Criminal Sessions, in which he (Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia) prosecuted Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and another on a charge of defamation. It may be mentioned that Mr. Inverarity, the defendant's counsel, referred in his address to the jury to both the abovementioned cases, remarking that "the prosecutor's career had, in fact, been so disgraceful as to make any honest man loath to associate with him. He was known in the courts as a promoter of suits ; but it was not known until yesterday what a thorough scoundrel he is." The matter mentioned before Mr. Justice Green yesterday was in connection with a petition presented and summons obtained by Ebrahim Soomar, a shareholder of the China Merchants Insurance Company,—the former for the removal of the liquidator, and the latter for an inspection of the company's books. It appears that the company was formed in 1863 for the insurance of bullion, treasure, and merchandise generally, its capital consisting of 100 shares of Rs. 1,000 each and bonds of Rs. 4,000 each. It carried on business in Bombay until March 1868, when by a special resolution it was resolved to wind it up voluntarily ; and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, a partner in the firm of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and Co., who were the agents, was appointed liquidator. Before the company went into voluntary liquidation, it had made very large profits ; but the agents (the petitioner states) concocted a plan by which they appropriated the whole of such profits to themselves. With a view to be enabled to carry out their scheme, they issued a balance sheet made up to 31st December 1867, wherein the company was represented to have incurred a loss when in fact it had made handsome profits. The balance sheet was signed by two persons—one of them a friend and dependent of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia —who professed to have audited the accounts when in fact they had not looked into the company's books at all. In spite of the agent's misrepresentations, some of the shareholders suspected their mode of procedure ; but their mouths were closed by the agents buying up their shares at a high price. After the company went into liquidation, the agents, instead of realizing the whole of the assets and distributing them among the shareholders, concealed the true state of the company's affairs and appropriated to their own use the whole of the profits made by the company. A petition to have it wound up by the High Court was filed through Mr. Prescot, solicitor, but the petitioner's claim was compromised and the petition was withdrawn through the active exertions and at the request of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, one of the agents. In this way (says the present petitioner) "the mouths of those who were likely to make a stand against the agents and the liquidator, and who would have brought the whole thing to light, were shut ; and a gross fraud was perpetrated on the shareholders." The liquidation was never completed, and the company has not yet been finally wound up. The petitioner therefore prayed that the company be wound up by the court, and that Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be removed from the office of liquidator.—On the argument on the summons for an inspection of the books mentioned above, Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the liquidator, opposed the application on the ground that the petitioner's name did not appear on the register of shareholders, and that he held no *locus standi* and was not entitled to an inspection. Before the petition could be sustained, the register must be amended by inserting the petitioner's name as a shareholder. Mr. Lang, for the petitioner, contended that his client, having transferred his share within twelve months from the date of the winding-up, was a contributory of the company, and as such had a right to be heard. Mr. Justice Green took time to consider his decision. Upon that decision, the hearing of the petition itself before Mr. Justice Bayley in a great measure depends.

A PETITION was presented last month to the High Court for the appointment of a liquidator of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company in place of Mr. Henry Gamble, deceased, by Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, a creditor and a contributory of the company. The petition was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, appeared in support of the petition ; and as nobody appeared to oppose it, his Lordship appointed Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, to be a liquidator of the company in Mr. Gamble's stead.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. William Allingham, Chief Auditor and Accountant G. I. P. Railway, which took place at his residence, Mahalakshmi, yesterday morning. He attended a meeting at the G. I. P. Railway offices, Elphinstone Circle, on Tuesday afternoon last. On Wednesday he felt slightly indisposed and stayed at home. Early yesterday morning his boy found him dead in his bed. The cause of death was rupture of the liver. He had complained the previous day of a slight pain in his side, but nothing serious was apprehended. The G. I. P. Railway offices were closed yesterday in respect to his memory.

THE coronation ceremonies of the King of Burma have ended.

A TELEGRAM from London yesterday informs us of the death of Prince William Nicholas Alexandra Frederick Charles Henry, heir apparent to the throne of Holland. The deceased prince was born in 1840. The present King of Holland, William III. is now 62 years of age.

THE ship Brenhilda, which collided with the B. I. S. N. Co'.s s.s. Ava, has been attached under an order of the High Court, Calcutta.

THE ship Cedric the Saxon, which arrived in Calcutta on Sunday afternoon, spoke on 2nd June a large American ship, supposed to be an ice ship, bound to Calcutta, in lat. 4·30 N., long. 38·40 E. The Cedric has made the passage from Liverpool in eighty-six days.

SINCE the publication of the distribution list published a few days ago, the following changes have been made in the destinations of the undermentioned regiments :—1st Sikhs to Kohat instead of to Peshawur ; 2nd Native Infantry from Kohat to Ali Musjid ; 27th Native Infantry to Peshawur instead of to Daka ; 45th Native Infantry to remain at Daka, afterwards going to Lundi Kotal instead of to Ali Musjid.

ANOTHER scandalous case has cropped up at Tonghoo, where an officer is said to have received personal chastisement at the hands of a soldier, whose wife the officer had been in the habit of visiting.

AN officer, of the name of Johnson recently attached to the 32nd Regiment, N. I., at Thayetmyo, arrived at Madras from Rangoon on Monday in a state of insanity, and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he will remain till arrangements are made to locate him in the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

WE (*Pioneer*) greatly regret to announce that we have received confirmation of a report current at Lahore that Lady Davies, the wife of the last Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, died in London on the 5th instant from an attack of measles.

CASONATI, who stabbed a native at Simla, has been committed for trial on four charges—namely, murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempting to commit murder, and inflicting grievous hurt.

COLONEL WATERFIELD, who, we are glad to learn, has recovered from the effects of his accident, and can now mount his horse, has arrived at Peshawur, and taken over charge from Mr. D. Macnabb, who at once proceeds on leave.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the management of the Khyber and Michni Passes, and the tribes in their neighbourhood, will remain under the Punjab Government. After the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan, the political officers at Jallalabad and Daka will be withdrawn also, and the special arrangements about the Pass having been finally determined, will be placed in charge of some special officer.

A CALCUTTA paper regrets to announce the death at Edinburgh on the 13th May of H. A. Brown, Esq., formerly Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Post Office in India and Compiler of Postal Accounts. "He was a conscientious public servant, and, though somewhat of a retiring disposition, was highly esteemed by numerous friends, and we remembered him amongst our earliest and best in India. He obtained a medal for service in the Mutiny, being in charge of the Postal service at Agra, where he worked the mails under great difficulties, and acquitted himself worthily. Mr. Brown's death was very sudden. He was reclining on a couch reading, when he suddenly jumped up, and with an exclamation expired instantly."

A VERY angry feeling is being aroused in Madras against the Municipality, as collector of the licence tax, by the enhancement of rates which has been intimated. We hear, says the *Madras Times*, of a number of cases where the amounts paid last year—excessive then, in all conscience—have been doubled. Everybody who has been advised of an increase has, we are told, protested, and Mr. Burrows is likely to find himself a good deal bothered by duties altogether outside his legitimate sphere of work. The licence tax is causing so much annoyance, and is accompanied by so much oppression, that we question if it will survive Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. If those liable to the tax were wise they would organise opposition and not cease in their efforts until this impost, which has been obtained under false pretences and misappropriated, is removed.

A RESIDENT at Meerut complains that "the May of 1879 will assuredly live in the annals of the history of many of the stations of the N.-W. P. It has been cursed with every evil which can make life a misery. Cholera, sallying forth from the stronghold of Hindu superstition and foolhardiness—Hurdwar, has been devastating the country with cruel havoc, and keeping us in a state of morbid anxiety. And now that the ravages of this fell disease have nearly disappeared, fever is closely following in its wake. The weather has been simply intolerable, the days and nights most disagreeably and intensely hot. The atmosphere could only be compared to soup varying from Scotch broth to mulligatawny. It was refreshed by winds in intensity like steam issuing from a boiler, and resembling in description the Simoom of the Sahara, the Sirocco of the Syrian desert. To live in such a climate, to eat and drink, to make love, or to pay morning visits, is an outrage on humanity."

THE *Pioneer* says :—The Police Department has been much exercised by certain irreverent civil surgeons in charge of jails, who, in their moments of leisure, appear to receive the confessions of the more elderly prisoners. It appears from the statements of these officers, that the practice is not infrequent in the Punjab, especially in times of scarcity, for the most helpless and useless member of a thieving family to plead guilty to an offence committed by the younger and more active members. He is accordingly convicted, lodged in jail, and supported during times of famine at the Government expense ; while the profession of thieving, from which the family generally benefits, goes on merrily until a fresh descent of the police renders necessary the sacrifice of a second paralytic parent. It is difficult not to admire the ingenuity of this system, which leaves the notorious cattle lifters at liberty, and provides an asylum for elderly gentlemen, who—their lives having been spent in the profession of crime —find at last a congenial abode in the jail, with which they have no doubt been familiar in their earlier years. Admirable, however, as the system may be for the thieves, its effect on the rest of the community is inconvenient ; and the Police might as well resist the further application to ordinary life of the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice.

THE Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The long-pending struggle between the wicked and the good at Ootacamund has terminated, I am shocked to say, in favour of the former. The bone of contention was this :—There is at Ooty an exceedingly good library which is much frequented during the six days of the week upon which we are permitted by the canons of the Church to labour and do all that we have to do ; but it has always been the pride of the Committee to close the doors of the establishment on the seventh day. For some little time past a number of irreligious persons have banded themselves together and endeavoured to carry a resolution at sundry general meetings of the subscribers to the effect that the library be opened on Sundays for the perusal of newspapers, &c. Their efforts were for a long time fruitless. The Todah element was too powerful on the one hand, and those who desired to read newspapers on a Sunday (bad men) were in the minority on the other. But perseverance, even in a sinful cause, is often crowned with success. Such was the case at Ootacamund. The Sabbath-breakers, nothing daunted by previous defeats, worked indefatigably to carry their point ; they made perverts, and gathered together an overwhelming force of free-thinkers like themselves. A general meeting was called, and I am grieved to say the resolution was carried in the teeth of all opposition. If you look into the library on Sunday at Ootacamund now, you will actually see men calmly reading the papers, in the most audacious manner and without a single prick of conscience.

A BELLARY correspondent, writing on the 9th instant to the *Madras Times*, says :—"An accident, which might have ended seriously, occurred in the up-mail of the 4th instant. At about the 66th milestone from Madras a fire occurred in a second class compartment, which was occupied by a lady, two gentlemen, and two children. Sparks of fire from the engine alighting on the bedding of one of the passengers were fanned into a flame by the strong wind blowing at the time, and it was not until a good portion of the bedding was destroyed that the nature of the danger was discovered. The lady had the presence of mind to fling out of the window as much of the burning articles as she could, and notice being given by the tapping of the "button" the train was brought to a standstill, a little previous to which the fire had begun to subside. It is dreadful to contemplate the amount of mischief that might have occurred had the accident not been detected in time, and if the happy proviso of Mr. Winter's patent did not exist. The travelling public are greatly indebted to Mr. Winter for the ingenious contrivance, and it is to be hoped that the patent will soon be adopted on all railway lines. It will be well, too, if all carriages were thus provided, for it is impossible to say how such an accident would have ended had it happened in a third class carriage or one in which such an arrangement for communication between passenger and driver did not exist."

A PASSENGER by the British India S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, on her last voyage to London, informs us (*Statesman*) of an event which, but for the admirable vigilance and caution exercised by the popular Commander (Captain Withers), would have entailed most disastrous consequences. The writer says :—"The night we were off Lisbon we were as near shipwrecked as possible. Captain Withers went to bed and told the officer on watch to tell him when they sighted the light-house. Thinking they were a long time letting him know about it, he went on the bridge, and saw one of the officers at the wheel instead of the quartermaster. When he went up to the man he found he was quite drunk, and had changed the course of the ship entirely, and was steering right on to the rocks. The Captain took the wheel from him, and sent him down to his cabin, telling him he was drunk, and to send up the quartermaster. When the quartermaster came up, the Captain went down and roused the doctor, and they found two of the officers drunk. Both men were immediately put under arrest. It seems that the officer on watch felt that he was not able to take care of the ship and went below, and sent up another officer to take his place, who was rather more drunk. The first man then went to sleep, and the other one, getting tired of waiting for him, sent the quartermaster below to call him up, and took the wheel, and, as I have already told you, altered the ship's course and nearly wrecked it. The news was kept from us for a day or so, but it oozed out at last. Captain Withers said that in less than twenty minutes time the ship would have been on the rocks. There will be a court of enquiry in London." We understand that the passengers presented Captain Withers with a handsome silver inkstand and a complimentary letter, in acknowledgment of the kindness and attention he had shown to all during the voyage.

THE 2nd of June at Lahore has been distinguished by a trial which excited great interest in the community. Mr. Mayes, an assistant to one of the contractors on the railway works beyond Jhelum, was some two months ago committed on a charge of manslaughter, he having shot a native while out one day shooting. The case was a very remarkable one, not only from the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to it, but from the frightful beating Mr. Mayes received from the villagers, and the virulence with which the case was pursued by them. Mr. Mayes, about two months ago, went out with a few natives to hawk for quail. He had a hawk and a double-barrelled gun. Both barrels were loaded, but as he did not intend to do much shooting, he did not take with him any powder or shot. While passing through a field of wheat, a native, apparently the owner, called out to him in a very insolent manner to go back, and at the same time ran and placed himself in front of him. Mr. Mayes is rather a small man, and this man was a tall, powerful villager, and known to the police for previous rioting. As Mr. Mayes was passing through the field to get to a tree out of the sun, he pushed the man aside and passed on. There was no accusation against him of having attempted to strike, or in any way assault the man. The man went off to get a stick, and returned with about sixteen men all armed with sticks. Mr. Mayes was then under the tree having a drink of water. They surrounded him and attempted to arrest him for trespass. He repeatedly called to them to keep back when the first villager suddenly attacked him with his stick, hitting him some violent blows, one of which fell on his arm. The gun went off, and a portion of the charge hit an old man, who was not near the party, but some distance back in the field. This was the man who afterwards died from the wounds or the shock, but there was no qnestion as to this being other than a pure accident. However, it gave the natives a fresh grievance, and they came at Mr. Mayes with such determination that he called out he would fire at them if they assaulted him. He was then retreating from them with his face towards them. The original assailant then struck him three violent blows over his head, smashing his helmet and nearly stunning him. With his gun at his hip he pulled the trigger, and shot the fellow in the legs. They then all threw themselves upon him, beat him most unmercifully, and tightly tied his feet, and his hands behind his back. He was then taken to a police chowkey a great many miles off, and, finally, the Deputy Commissioner, with the fear of Lord Lytton upon him, instead of arresting all the assailants for rioting, committed Mayes to a long stay in jail and a trial before the Chief Court. The case lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 at night, when the prisoner was discharged.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London paper, under the head "wild firing" :—I am surprised that so little notice has been taken of the comparatively small results obtained by our much vaunted arms of precision. At Ginghilova the loss of the enemy has been estimated at from 500 to 1,000. Taking the higher number, and reckoning our own troops at 5,000, it took five men firing away for an hour and a half to kill one Zulu. Even at Rorke's Drift, in a 12 hours' combat, most of it at close quarters, 130 Englishmen slew 500 of the enemy, or about four a piece ! What an amount of wild firing and enormous waste of ammunition does this suggest ! The British soldier is a costly and valuable machine, and no pains should be spared to make him a cool and skilful marksman.

FROM the annual report of the National Lifeboat Institution, which has just been issued, we find that during the past year ten new lifeboats have been placed on the English coasts, there now being 268 lifeboats under the management of the institution. During the same period its lifeboats saved 471 persons from wrecked or endangered vessels, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances. In addition, the lifeboats had helped last year to rescue 17 vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving 145 lives by fishing boats and other means, 11 silver medals and votes of thanks inscribed on vellum and £2,750 had been granted by the institution. The report speaks highly of the exertions of the lifeboatmen on all occasions, and states that their services last year were performed without the loss of a single life or an accident to any of the boats employed, notwithstanding the fact that on service and quarterly exercise the lifeboats were manned in the year by about 12,000 persons. The number of lives saved since the establishment of the institution, either by its lifeboats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 26,051.

IF Southern Africa be so full of intrinsic wealth as some authorities would make it out to be, England could not well have too much of such a rich country. Our own possessions unfortunately have not so far borne out these optimist views, but perhaps matters may get better more to the north. A gentleman who formerly lived in the Free State and the Transvaal for many years forwards a glowing account to a English paper as to what came under his observation out there. Coal is represented to be quite a drug throughout the entire country ; so easily can it be obtained that mere surface scratchings here and there have sufficed to meet the demand. This mineral is also found within 80 miles of Durban, and enormous fields are reported to exist near Newcastle, as might be imagined from the name of the town. But the Transvaal has more valuable deposits than these. Iron abounds in most parts ; copper and cobalt are found in considerable quantities ; last of all, gold is there met with occasionally, and there are said to be very promising indications of a bountiful yield when the reefs and gullies are thoroughly opened out. If silver be wanted, the searcher must penetrate into Zululand, where, according to common report among the natives, a wonderfully prolific mine exists. Its precise location is not known, however, or if known to a few, they manage to keep it a profound secret from the many, in case of evil happening. Some 80 years ago, so the story runs, this mine was extensively worked by the Zulus, who even to the present day possess ornaments made of indigenous silver. Unhappily, a terribly destructive fever broke out among the miners, killing a large number, and so scaring the rest of the tribe that they closed the workings and fled from the spot. The tale has such a flavour of the marvellous about it that we should be disposed to consider it a mere Zulu yarn, were it not for the undoubted fact that the natives must have had access to silver in considerable quantities at some time or another, or where could their ornaments have come from ? On the other hand, it would seem equally conclusive that gold has never yet been found in Zululand, or we should hear of native ornaments composed of this metal. The wonderful crown which Sir Theophilus Shepstone formerly placed on the head of Cetewayo was golden only in appearance. This historical piece of headgear was improvised by the master tailor of the 75th Regiment out of some gold lace, said to have been cut from a pair of full-dress pantaloons, and a few feathers extracted by an obliging lady from her own bonnet completed the structure.

AN apparatus of simple character for recording continuously the direction of the wind is now in use at the Observatory of Lyons. It was constructed by M. Redier. A weathercock of suitable form is supported by a sort of tripod of grooved wheels running upon a circular rail of steel (the wheels having individually a horizontal axis, but collectively, a vertical). From the weathercock passes down a vertical rod to connexion with a cylinder (placed with axis vertical), which is supported below by a steel pivot resting on a plate of agate, and is guided at the upper part by horizontal pulleys. Thus each movement of the weathercock is transmitted to the cylinder. The latter has wound round it a sheet of paper, graduated vertically and horizontally (the vertical divisions representing the hours, the horizontal the directions), and a pencil applied to the paper is moved in vertical directions by clockwork. It will thus be seen that the tracing obtained on the paper indicates the successive positions taken by the weathercock, and, accordingly, the direction of the wind for any given time.

INSPECTION OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrop, A. G., Brigadier General Burrows, Q.M.G., Colonel Justice, Military Secretary, Captain Spencer, A.D.C., made an inspection of the 78th Highlanders on their private parade ground at Poona on Wednesday morning. His Excellency was received with the usual salute and the regiment marched past in quick time, 1st in double companies, 2nd in quarter column, 3rd in column. Major Forbes put the regiment through the manual and firing exercises, and the bayonet exercise in slow and quick time was performed under the orders of Major Mackenzie. The parade terminated with an advance in line and a general salute.

The Commander-in-Chief was understood to have remarked upon the extreme steadiness of the regiment on parade and the precision with which they executed the few manœuvres they were called upon to perform.

After leaving the parade His Excellency walked through the different barrack rooms and hospital and made minute enquiries concerning the state of the different regimental institutions.

After leaving the Highlanders' barracks His Excellency visited the district military prison, which contains about 50 military prisoners who are favoured with certainly the coolest residence, and many people think the most picturesque view to be had of Poona. With these advantages is it to be wondered at that the hospital of the military prison is the only empty one in Poona.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON HURRY BIN MUCKAJEE.

(*Poona Observer.*)

THE great outlaw and miscreant, Hurry bin Muckajee, who was found guilty by the jury on Tuesday last, was sentenced by W. H. Newnham, Esquire, the Sessions Judge, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, —subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. His Honour told the condemned man that in the event of the sentence just passed upon him not being confirmed by the High Court, his punishment would be transportation for life. He replied saying, hanging would be far more preferable to him than transportation. He desired that he should be supplied with better food than at present before his execution takes place. His Honour advised him to apply to the Superintendent of the Jail. On a confirmation of the sentence by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the execution of Hurry will take place at the village of Jeejurie, which is about thirty miles from Poona. When leaving the dock, he advised his wives and children not to cry for him after the extreme penalty of the law was carried out, and recommended that both the former should get married and not remain widows. He desired that a buffalo belonging to himself should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the use of his wives and children. He ultimately requested that his body should be taken down, conveyed to his village, and buried under a tree in front of his house.

Our readers will recollect that a third person, prisoner No. 2, named Bheema, was implicated in the Girvi dacoity, who was found guilty by three of the jurors and not guilty by two. He has been detained in custody pending the decision of the High Court at Bombay where his case has been referred.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

ALL the dacoity cases before the Session Court have been disposed of. It will be remembered that the jury were not unanimous in their verdict in regard to the charges of murder and dacoity by Hurry Naik and his accomplices at Dharasoo : three found them guilty and three not guilty. The Judge, however, agreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury, after a careful examination of the evidence, and sentenced Hurry Naik to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. The other nine charges against Hurry Naik and his accomplices came up yesterday for disposal by the Session Court.

The jury was composed as follows :—Mr. Sorabjee Jehangier, foreman ; Mr. Thomas Windser, Mr. Govind Bulwant Sathe, Mr. Balkrishna Babajee, Mr. J. M. D'Souza, members.

The prisoner Hurry Naik and Condy were found not guilty of the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Akbar Ally in the discharge of his duty as a police officer when arresting them.

In the dacoity at Shroffwady all the prisoners except No. 7 were found guilty on all charges, No. 7 (Ruckmas) was discharged. The Judge said he thought there was not sufficient proof against prisoner No. 6, and sent up his case for the opinion of the High Court. Of course the dacoit Hurry Naik is to be hanged and all the other prisoners were sentenced to 10 years' transportation. The verdict of the jury yesterday in all cases was unanimous.

SOLDIERS' PASSAGES HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly publish the following :—A soldier, say, of 21 years' service, takes his discharge in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, but through some unforeseen circumstances he in a few years wishes to return to England ; can he claim to do so at Government expense, or does he forfeit his right to a passage home ?

VETE.

CIVIL SERVICE ON THE BRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one knows that "J. M. M." suffers from chronic "Civil Service on the brain," and I am not now going into the general subject. I only want to ask a plain question. Is it possible that "J. M. M." has been asleep ever since Haileybury was abolished ? For in no other way can a reasonable meaning be placed on the way in which in his letter to you by the last Mail he writes of "throwing open appointments now held by covenanted officers to the thousands and tens of thousands of Englishmen who could do the work as efficiently for half the money." This is a misuse of the word "open," unless "J. M. M." be babbling in his dreams of the old days of Haileybury and a close service, like Falstaff of green fields. The service is now "open" to every boy with brains, and it is nonsense to write as if most of the thousands and tens of thousands might not have been in it, but for their own choice or fault. Reduce Civil Service salaries, if they are superfluous, there is nothing in a covenant which entails superfluous emolument. But what would be gained by substituting for open competition and trained officers, a system which must be one of jobbery, such as we see now in the Police, Survey and other departments ? What "J. M. M." proposes would, I suppose, fill the administration with ambitious editors, broken down barristers, P. and O. Mail officers, Colonels' sons who have failed even to get into Sandhurst, and a sprinkling no doubt of railway men and cottonwallas.

CHEGOORA.

WRECK OF A PATTIMAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was a passenger with 22 others on the 21st ultimo in a pattimar bound for Goa. On the 23rd we arrived near Ratnagiri, where we experienced very severe weather, and a pattimar which followed us was so far drifted that it was no more to be seen. During this fearful storm the sails were torn, and the mast of the pattimar broke in pieces. There was heavy rain with thunder and lightning for three days, during which no land was visible. On the 27th we saw land, and with great difficulty a passenger and one of the crew were sent on shore to look for help. There was only one person with a small canoe to be found on shore, which put off and brought safely to land all the passengers ; this was about 9 o'clock in the night. Information then being sent to the Khan Saheb Framjee Cursetjee, State Karbhari at Janjira, we were taken to Janjira under the protection of Mr. Ragoonath Vinayek Fouzdar, and kindly lodged in a house belonging to him. The Khan Saheb treated us with great kindness and liberality, and to him our best thanks are due for what he did for us in the peculiarly distressing condition in which we were ; and Major W. A. Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, also rendered us every assistance in his power. The passengers were afforded every facility to go to their respective places, and every help that could be given them was rendered, especially by the kind and energetic State Karbhari.

C.

THE WARA VICAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article of the *Madras Standard*, regarding the appointment of a successor to the Roman Catholic Vicar General of Salsette, which appeared in your issue of the 2nd instant, has been brought to my notice. The Very Rev. Leitao Castro may be a "sub-delegate of the Holy See, and visitor Apostolic of the mission in the East, under a decree issued by His Majesty the King of Portugal," but if the *Standard* thinks that with threats of excommunication he can forbid the election of a Vicar General by Government, he is mistaken. Such threats would have been effective in the times of the Inquisition, but not now in Bombay where English rule predominates and the Portuguese are getting enlightened. The Rev. Castro's circular letter, which was read in a few of the parishes on Sunday, the 1st instant, is nothing but a defiance of the orders of the British Government : and I am quite sure that Government would rather withhold the benefice than recognize the right of any foreign authority to vest ecclesiastical power in the hands of any Roman Catholic prelate within its dominions without its sanction. The Rev. Castro is a hasty priest, and as he has only recently arrived from Lisbon, he does not know the decisions that have been arrived at, both by the Bombay and Home Governments, on this subject, and the actual position of the Archbishop's authority in British India. It would have been better had he read the elaborate report of Mr. Jervoise, the Collector of Thana, dated the 14th January, 1879, before issuing his much-to-be regretted circular letter above referred to, as I am afraid that his contumacy will lead to a great loss to the Padroado of one of the highly paid benefices that the British Government have conferred on the Roman Catholics of this presidency.

Not later than two years ago this Very Rev. Castro, by the means of excommunication, frightened the wardens of the Church of N. S. de Saude to pay from their own pockets the costs of certain suits which were undertaken by them to protect the Church funds. Such despotic actions are intolerable, and I think that a petition should be made by all the Catholics interested to the ecclesiastical authority at Goa or elsewhere for his immediate removal.

A CATHOLIC.

P. S.—My name is herewith enclosed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·739
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	84·1
General Direction of Wind	NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	380
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·53
" " " year	5·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th June.	0·09

THE MADRAS LADY DOCTORS.—The lady doctors who passed out of the Madras Medical College about a year ago are, at last, finding employment. Miss White was a short time ago appointed to the post that used formerly to be held by an apothecary of the subordinate Medical Department, in connection with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and we now learn that Miss Mary Beale has been engaged to proceed at once to the State of Odeypore. Miss Beale is to have medical charge of the zenana, and will further be allowed private practice under the patronage of the Maharanee of Odeypore.—*Madras Times.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions, and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

THE STATE OF JANJIRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The British Government, I hear, has nominated Seedee Ahmed as Nawab for the State of Janjira and Jafarabad. He is a minor under 18 years of age ; and the Government therefore intends to appoint a regent till the young Nawab attains his majority. In the selection of one to fill this important post, Government, it is hoped, will see the propriety of selecting a respectable and trustworthy person from the Mohamadan community, whose service under Government coupled with his knowledge of the Mohammadan law and the usages and customs prevailing among the community, may give him a fair title to hold the post.

Bombay, June 12. A. B.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	....	....
Overture	Emma di Resbergo	Meyerbeer
Polka	Cupid's Arrows	Knobloch
Selection	J Promessi Sposi	Ponchiello
Valse	La Perichole	Cooke
Galop	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi, up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 8th instant, was 2 inches and 63 cents.

LURKING HOUSE TRESPASS.—A notorious character named Noor Mahomed Tyeb, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of lurking house trespass with, intent to commit theft in the dwelling house of one Noormahomed. He being a reputed thief was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE MEASURE.—A Hindu shopkeeper, named Chuttoorbhoy Khoosab, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. W. Webb at the Girgaon Police Court, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession a false measure of capacity without any reasonable excuse, he being a retail grain dealer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu child aged three years, named Pandoorung Bapoo. Deceased, it appears, on the 26th ultimo was knocked down and injured by a hack buggy at Shaik Memon Street, from the effects of which injury the child died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan child, aged four years, named Oosman Cassim. The evidence of the mother of the child, Khutteejabee, was taken, which was to the effect that the deceased had been suffering from fever for some time, and for the last three days medicine was procured for the child from the J. J. Hospital. On the last occasion a bottle was procured from a shopkeeper to bring the medicine home for the child. A teaspoonful of the medicine was administered to the deceased as directed when convulsions set in, and the child was removed to the J. J Hospital where it expired soon after its admission. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry till Saturday the 21st instant.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—A Hindu, named Dharumdass Moolchund, the moonim of the firm of Lulloobhoy Moolchund, carrying on business at Sootar Chawl, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Chabildass Fakeerbhai, charging him with committing forgery, in respect of signing a Custom House certificate in the name of the complainant's firm, and obtaining delivery of certain bags of nutmegs belonging to that firm. It appears the accused had contracted to buy the bags of nutmegs in question which were lying at the Custom House, on condition that the proceeds of the bill drawn against the shipment of those bags be paid forthwith to the complainant. The accused, it is alleged, instead of fulfilling the conditions of his agreement, signed a Custom House certificate in the name of the firm of the complainant and obtained the delivery of the bags, sold them to a party, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The accused was arrested during the course of the day, and being placed before the same Magistrate, Mr. Bomanjee, solicitor, appeared on his behalf, and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the case, and tendered bail to the extent of Rs. 3,000 which was accepted by his Worship. The case was postponed for hearing till the 20th instant.

THEFT OF MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, two Portuguese, named Antone DeAbreo and Antone Francis DeConceicao, compounders in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and attached to that company's establishment at Byculla, were both committed for trial by Mr. W. Webb at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, each on two separate charges of theft of property belonging to Messrs Treacher and Co. The prisoners were on the first instance charged with theft of a tin of mutton broth valued 10 annas. This led to a suspicion, and the prisoners' residences at Mahim were searched by the Police, when sundry articles consisting of chemical food, a bottle of tooth wash, a pocket book, and an inkstand, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., were found in the possession of the first prisoner DeAbreo, of the collective value of Rs. 13-8, and sundry articles of medicine of the collective value of Rs. 30 identified as the property of the same company were found in the possession of the prisoner DeConceicao. On the prisoners being committed for trial, his Worship declined to liberate them on bail, whereupon Mr. Tobin (of the firm of Messrs Lynch and Tobin) who appeared on behalf of both prisoners, said he would make an application to the High Court regarding the matter.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th June, was 382, being 32 less than in the previous week, 124 less than the total of the week ending 11th June, 1878, and 96 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 242 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·05. There were 107 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 less than in the previous week and 71 less than in the same period last year. There were 3 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 7 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 34, 15, and 22 respectively, as compared with 54, 24, and 21 last year. The following remarks are appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

WRECKED PROPERTY.—The Port Officer of Calicut calls upon all parties having any interest in the property saved from the various wrecks of the country vessels which occurred from the 20th to the 24th of May, near and at the ports of Calicut and Beypore, to come forward and prove their ownership. The following are the descriptions of goods saved :—bales of cotton twist, dubbers of ghee, chilies, cocoanuts, raisins, cummin seed, coriander seed, cuboo, coffee, madder root, copra, dry ginger scrapings, fennel seed, molasses, coffee husks, and turmeric. All the goods are seriously damaged, and if not claimed within one week will be sold, and the proceeds held by the Port Officer.

FALSE ALARM.—Yesterday (Wednesday) morning it was reported that dacoits had created some mischief at Ambilora, which is situated three miles from Poona. Another report says that the mischief had been committed by some of the Police. We do not know which to believe, but we give it to our readers for what it is worth. Major Daniell, the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by J. G. Moore, Esquire, the District Magistrate, proceeded to Ambilora yesterday morning.—*Poona Observer.*

GENERAL satisfaction will be felt with the issue of the trial of the three men who were concerned in the recent incendiary fires at Poona. The two chief criminals have been sentenced to transportation for life, and the third to ten years' penal servitude. The scoundrels have thus been effectually disposed of, and the punishment inflicted on them is likely to have a deterrent effect on those who are like-minded with themselves. The question naturally occurs, however, is it not strange that no further discoveries have been made by the police, regarding the authors of an outrage perpetrated in a large city, and amid circumstances of the utmost notoriety ? We learn that the prisoners have acknowledged their guilt, yet we do not hear that their confession implicates any of their comrades. The chief actors in the Deccan dacoities are still at large ; and the public is led to conclude that a series of atrocious outrages, involving concerted action by a large number of accomplices, have been perpetrated almost with impunity. There seems some reason to suspect that the authorities are inclined to be too easily satisfied that justice has been done, and too anxious to banish from their recollection the unpleasant story of the Poona fires.—*Madras Mail.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for Southampton with the European Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Turner	Mr Wingrove
Dr F P Young	Mr R Morison
Capt G J VanSomeron	Dr & Mrs Ghose, & 4 children
Mr A Walker	Mr H Howard
Capt S Gardiner, R A	Mr A Harvey
Mrs Clark	Mr J Kelly
Mrs Willoughby LeGeyt	Lieut Middleton.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J R Barton	Mr W J Tate
Mr E Angelo	Dr M W Gairdner
Maj-Genl W E Marshall	Mr N R Oliver.

FOR VENICE.

Dr B Simpson	Major C W Street
Mr Upton	

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Dumbarton.

FOR ADEN.—Three Government passengers.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. W. ALLINGHAM, OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. W. Allingham, the chief Auditor of the G. P. Railway Company, was found dead in his bed at his residence in Mahalakshmi. A day or two previous he had complained of pains in his right side, which were supposed to arise from an enlarged liver, the circumstances, however, attending his death will be found reported in the following evidence which was adduced before the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, who held an inquest yesterday on the body of the deceased gentleman.

Shewa Sheba deposed.—I was the butler of the deceased, and have been in his service for the last six months. He seemed to be in his usual good health until the day before yesterday, when he returned home about 4 p. m., when he complained of pain in his right side. At dinner he ate very little, and about 9 p. m. he went to bed. He awoke yesterday morning at about 6-30 a. m., and took some toast and tea ; he then wrote a note to Dr. Gray, who came about 8 a. m., and prescribed some medicine for him. The sepoy of the deceased took the prescription to the Fort and returned about 10 a. m. with a bottle of medicine and some linseed meal. I saw deceased take some of the medicine, and I prepared a poultice of linseed meal, which the deceased placed across his stomach. At 11 a.m. yesterday the poultice had not been removed, but about 2 p.m. I asked the deceased to let me remove it, when he said he felt relieved by keeping it on. Deceased took some chicken broth about noon yesterday. Dr. Gray came to see the deceased again at 5 p.m. yesterday, when he prescribed some pills, which were brought about 8 p. m., but I did not see deceased take any. The doctor ordered me to give the deceased some mutton broth, and I took it to him with some toast at 8 p.m. He partook of half a slice and the whole of the broth. He was then seated on a coach in the verandah, and did not seem to be very ill. He dismissed me, saying that he did not want me any more that night. At 5 o'clock this morning I went upstairs as usual, and found the deceased lying on the cot, where the jury had just viewed the body. I thought he was asleep, and I tried to wake him. I received no reply. I then thought he was dead, when I came downstairs and called up the other servants. I returned with them to deceased, and assured myself that he was dead. The house hamal and mussal slept upstairs last night in the verandah as usual.

Dulla Mahadoo deposed.—I am a hamal in the employ of the deceased, and have been in his service for the last six months. The deceased was taken ill the day before yesterday, and was visited by Dr. Gray twice yesterday. Deceased remained at home all day, but went about the house as usual. About 8 p.m. the butler ordered me to go upstairs into the verandah and remain there, because deceased was sick. The deceased was then lying awake in his bed, and was holding his side. I seated myself in the verandah outside the screen, and did not go to sleep. About midnight deceased came up to the screen and seeing me there told me to go to bed. He closed the screen door, and went into his bed-room. About 5 a. m. to-day, the buttler called out to me that he could not wake his master, and asked me to come upstairs when I saw the deceased lying dead in his bed.

Dr. John T. Gray deposed.—I saw the deceased at 8 a. m. yesterday, when he complained of pain in the region of the liver, but none any where else. He had fever. I ascertained that his liver was enlarged, and I prescribed for him. I saw him again about 6 p. m., when he said he felt easier. The temperature of his body was still high, and there was still slight pain in the region of the liver, but he said he could breathe more freely. I desired him to take some light nourishment, and prescribed some pills. I ordered him a poultice of linseed meal and mustard in the morning. I heard of his death this morning. His age was about 40 years. I never attended the deceased before.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed.—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. The liver was much larger than its natural size and fatty. I found a rupture on the under surface of the liver, and the peritoneal cavity contained a large quantity of fluid. I am of opinion that the cause of death was rupture of the liver. Such a rupture could have occurred without violence, and from the very friable condition of the liver I think it possible that suddenly turning in bed may have caused it. There was no disease of the heart.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict, "that the death of William Allingham was caused by rupture of the liver consequent on disease of that organ."

THE POLICE AT THE SOLDIERS' GARDENS.

WE hear that a very unpleasant misunderstanding occurred on Friday last between Major Daniell, the Superintendent of the District Police, and a military officer holding a Civil appointment. It appears that the officer referred to, went together with a lady, on Friday last to the Soldiers' Gardens where the band of H. M's. 78th Highlanders was playing. The carriage was pulled up at the steps of the canal, leaving sufficient room for pedestrians to pass on to the steps. After a short interval, a native constable who happened to be on duty at the time was instructed by Major Daniell to give the sahib his salams and request him to remove the carriage from where it stood ; to which the sahib replied, *kooch feekur nay.* When the sahib first arrived at the spot, the native constable who conveyed the message from Major Daniell was on duty close by, and he was not told by that functionary to remove his carriage from where it stood, or that he was committing a breach of the rules. The officer, however, kept his conveyance standing where it was till the band finished playing, and was, in consequence, summoned to appear before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to answer a charge made against him by the police for having disobeyed orders. The case, of course, was settled out of court. The police contended in support of their charge, that they were quite justified in preserving public peace and safety, and quoted sections 27 and 28 of Act VII. of 1867 which was published on the 1st September 1878 :—*Poona Observer.*

THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the Week Ending 3rd June.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen in all the districts reported on ; it has been excessive in the Malabar district, where the existing cultivation has been slightly injured, and sowing operations impeded; prospects are improving. Slight showers have fallen in Mysore, and heavy rain is reported in Coorg ; the *vaisakh* paddy crop is being harvested in places ; agricultural prospects are favourable. In the Bombay Presidency there has been moderate rain throughout the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country ; ploughing operations are going on in all districts ; cholera continues in Sind, Gujerat and Kathiawar. Rain has fallen in almost all the districts of the Central Provinces ; it has been very heavy in Nagpur and Seoni ; prices are rising ; preparations for *kharif* sowings are going on. In Berar there has been good rain ; ploughing continues. In Central India showers are reported from Indore, Sutna and Sirdarpore, and there has been slight rain in Bhopal and Maunpore. No rain fell in Rajputana. In Bengal the rain has been general ; it was very heavy and rather excessive in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and especially at Jalpaiguri and Chittagong ; the prospects of the standing corps have been generally improved, and rice cultivation is now going on. Very heavy rain has fallen in Assam, and injury to the *aman* paddy on low lands in Sylhet is feared. In British Burma, public health remains generally good ; cattle disease continues and is bad in the Bassein district. On 30th May the monsoon was reported to have set in at Akyab and apparently also at Rangoon. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in all the districts, except at Agra where the heat is said to be intense ; cholera is still prevalent in Kumaun, and is again on the increase in Agra and Meerut ; ploughing for *kharif* sowings has begun. No rain fell in the Punjab districts comprised in the return ; prospects continue fair, and prices generally have a downward tendency. Cholera is reported from six districts. The general feature of the week is the prevalence of rain over the Central Provinces and Southern and North-Eastern India, especially in Bengal and Assam, the zone of rainfall extending also to the North-Western Provinces, but not to Rajputana or as yet to the Punjab.

JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THERE passed away to his rest on Saturday last at Kensington a man who, though he was never prominently before the public, was yet one of the most remarkable of a generation of Anglo-Indians, of whom unhappily there are now few left. It was because Mr. Saunders's influence was unobtrusive that it was so potential. He was called the Nestor of the Indian Press, not simply because he was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of Indian journalists, but because of the weight which attached to his character. Few men were so capable of reading the signs of the times, [illegible] were in such true accord with the Indian opinion of [illegible] day. Mr. Saunders's perception of what was the right [illegible] to say at a given moment amounted almost to an [illegible] thing [illegible]. Yet it was simply the result of a vast experience [illegible] instinct [illegible] a highly sympathetic nature. On all that re[illegible] acting on [illegible] dia for almost half a century, Mr. Saunders was [illegible] lated to [illegible], which could not be disputed. He had been [illegible] an authority [illegible] y province in India ; he had gathered experience as a [illegible] ndowner, a planter, a merchant, a journalist. If he knew the temper and views of his own countrymen, he was also familiar with native customs and native ways ; and he had seen the Indian community grow up from a few interlopers allowed to trade, so to speak, on sufferance, to a [illegible] body of settlers taking a great part in Indian questions, a[illegible] and possessing a strong feeling of loyalty to India and her inter[illegible]ests. He had also seen the press gradually develop from [illegible] the days of Silk Buckingham until it might challenge compari[illegible]son for high tone and ability with any press in the world. [illegible] He saw the Indian Press [illegible] leading strings, and dissociate itself from Governm[illegible] of Indian interests, devote itself to the furtherance [illegible] for the better. And in all these changes, cha[illegible] tending to undergo changes of which to-day we are beg[illegible] observer, but a stand the full value, he was not a mere o[illegible] an earnest power and influence for good. He was for years [illegible] work and strong worker, a man whose capacity for ha[illegible] was only equalled by the coolness and soundness of his judgment. If he saw the changes we have sketched so briefly, it was because he was one of those who laboured strenuously to produce them. He was connected with the *Delhi Gazette* when it was in its prime, was a fellow-laborer with Cobb Hurry, and afterwards his successor. What the *Englishman* became in his hands we need not say ; but although we have often felt it our duty to oppose its views, we have often left proud of our opponent, and proud of the man whose influence and guidance made what it was. It was impossible to grudge success where success was so well deserved, and had been so well earned. Our contemporary's loss is the loss of the whole Press of India. It has snapped another link which bound us to the great days of the past, when fighting had to be done in the field as well as in the cabinet, and when principles of government and administration were matters as urgent as the attitude of the great chiefs, or the temper of the native army. Where can India replace a man who, in his youth and manhood, held his own with Stocqueler, D. L. Richardson, Macpherson, Palmer, Pritchard Sherer, Kaye, and who in later years has done much to mould the opinions of the new generation of writers ? Our contemporary has our heartfelt sympathy for the loss he has sustained. All our respect was freely given to Mr. Saunders, as to a man who had never lost heart, no matter how stern the trial to which he was put,—and that he had trials which would have broken down a weaker man, all who knew him will admit. He fought the fight of life gallantly, with a hope that would not allow him to be overcome, and in the spirit which puts a stout heart to a steep brae ; and so fighting, he won at last the success, which secured him honoured ease and rest in his old age, and the affectionate respect of friends and opponents alike.

A SIX DAYS' SWIM.

OF the many trials of endurance that have of late occupied the public attention none can vie in novelty with that of a six days' swim. The art that is admittedly so neglected among us may probably receive a fresh impetus from a contest which commenced on Monday morning, May 19th, at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster. Valuable prizes were then offered for the swimmer who could go the longest distance in six days. The hours during which the competitors were restricted by the conditions were from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m. The entries, which included several well-known names, were as follows :—viz., Captain Webb, W. Beckwith, Fearne, Taylor, and Rowbotham. Throughout the first day Beckwith swam at a marvellously quick pace, and at the close of the day the record stood —Beckwith, 17 miles 6 lengths ; Captain Webb, 17 miles ; Fearne, 15 miles 2 lengths ; Taylor, 12 miles ; Rowbotham, 7 miles 12 lengths.

From the easy style in which Webb swam on the opening day it was a matter of small surprise that he

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

took a decided lead on the Tuesday. Beckwith did not appear until more than three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time. During the day he seemed to be suffering from a sprain in the right leg, and when the baths were closed he was nearly 11 miles behind Webb, while Fearne had taken second place. The others were considerably in the rear, as the following record will show:—Webb, 33 miles; Fearne, 30 miles 2 lengths; Beckwith, 21 miles 2 lengths; Taylor, 14 miles 8 lenths; Rowbotham, 10 miles.

Throughout yesterday Webb's powers of endurance again stood him in good stead. He and Fearne were the first to appear, and Beckwith soon afterwards entered the water. The hero of the Channel swim, though showing no lack of perseverance, was suffering from soreness in his eyes, while his hands were raw from the continual contact with the water. This necessitated a bandage over his eye and stalls being placed on his fingers. Despite these drawbacks, however, at 1 o'clock he was nearly five miles ahead of Fearne, while Beckwith had fallen back almost hopelessly into third place, being 10 miles behind the second man. The exhaustion consequent on remaining so long in the water appeared to have a weakening effect on all the competitors save Webb, who, although his pace was slower than his rivals', maintained his advantage, and at 3 o'clock he had swum 38½ miles 30 lengths; Fearne, 33 miles 28 lengths; Beckwith, 23 miles 2 lengths. During the remainder of the day Webb maintained the advantage he had gained, while both Fearne and Beckwith were obliged to leave the water. The contest, however, continued to attract attention—evidenced by the large attendance during the evening, which included the Duke of Teck, Lord Ailesbury, and Sir John Astley. The books at the close of the third day registered—Captain Webb, 45 miles 16 lengths; Fearne, 39 miles 4 lengths; Beckwith, 25 miles; Taylor, 15 miles 17 lengths; and Rowbotham, 10 miles.

ARMY RIFLE SHOOTING.

The regimental returns of musketry recently issued at Aldershot show the following individual firing figures of merit, &c., of the annual training of the troops at the camp up to the 30th of April, viz.:—

26th (Cameronian) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 24·55; ditto 300 yards, 23·70; ditto 500 yards, 22·84; ditto 600 yards, 19·19; ditto 700 yards, 18·66; ditto 800 yards, 15·33; figure of merit, 124·40; number exercised, 179; marksmen, 80.

52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 23·74; ditto 300 yards, 21·36; ditto 500 yards, 20·06; ditto 600 yards, 16·43; ditto 700 yards, 16.52; ditto 800 yards, 11·61; figure of merit, 109·74; number exercised, 263; marksmen, 76.

45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 22·21; ditto 300 yards, 20·96; ditto 500 yards, 18·51; ditto 600 yards, 15·99; ditto 700 yards 14·92; ditto 800 yards, 12·25; figure of merit, 105·82; number exercised, 103; marksmen, 26.

107th (Bengal Infantry) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 22·07; ditto 300 yards, 20·10; ditto 500 yards, 18·39; ditto 600 yards, 14·38; ditto 700 yards, 16·69; ditto 800 yards, 13·55; figure of merit, 104·57; number exercised 119; marksmen, 22.

2nd Battalion, 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 23·67; ditto 300 yards, 20·60; ditto 500 yards, 17·31; ditto 600 yards, 14·57; ditto 700 yards, 13·60; ditto 800 yards, 10·79; figure of merit, 100·57; number exercised, 130; marksmen, 15.

96th Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 22·06; ditto 300 yards, 19·37; ditto 500 yards, 17·04; ditto 600 yards, 14·02; ditto 700 yards, 15·06; ditto 800 yards, 10·60; figure of merit 98·15; number exercised, 48; marksmen, 6.

75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 21·59; ditto 300 yards, 19·58; ditto 500 yards, 17·53; ditto 600 yards, 13·99; ditto 700 yards, 13·17; ditto 800 yards, 11·04; figure of merit, 96·72; number exercised, 138; marksmen, 12.

53rd (Shropshire) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 21·45; ditto 300 yards, 20·47; ditto 500 yards, 18·93; ditto 600 yards, 13·06; ditto 700 yards, 12·02; ditto 800 yards, 9·93; figure of merit, 95·88; number exercised, 72; marksmen, 12.

41st (the Welsh) Regiment.—Individual firing at 200 yards, 21·25; ditto 300 yards, 18·21; ditto 500 yards, 16·34; ditto 600 yards, 11·81; ditto 700 yards, 12·54; ditto 800 yards, 9·85; figure of merit, 92·01; number exercised, 196; marksmen, 23.

Best shot.—Colour-Sergeant W. Jameson, 26th Regiment, 175 points.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of this Association was held on May 21, at the Royal United Service Institution, when the chair was occupied by Sir H. Wilmot, M.P., in the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the President of the Association. Captain E. St. John Mildmay, the secretary, and Major Thompson, of the Statistical Department of the Association, were also present.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the Duke of Cambridge had fully intended to be present and regretted that he could not return from Aldershot in time to take the chair, but he could not have done so without very great inconvenience to himself and others. His Royal Highness, however, said that had it been absolutely necessary for him to be present he would have come at any cost. (Hear, hear.) This was the last spring meeting of the institution which would be held. The Council had published some time ago the regulations and the prize list for the Wimbledon meeting, which, as already announced at the winter meeting, would open on the 14th of July. It would be seen that the regulations were in the main the same as were in force in 1878; the amendments and additions were few. Under section "Fines," a sub-section had been inserted to the effect that any competitor would be fined 10s. who, after taking up his position to shoot and wishing to adjust his sights or change his position, should not hold his rifle either vertically or pointed at the target. The size of the bull's-eye at 500 and 600 yards, the pool targets, and for all rifles, had been fixed at a uniform diameter of 18in., and at 800 yards of 30in. The advantage of this change would be understood when he referred hereafter to pool shooting. The carton targets were all turned into pool targets, carton prizes having been struck out of the prize list. In Section 6, "Marking," a sub-section had been introduced to the effect that when two shots struck the target simultaneously the proper competitor should be credited with the higher score made. This had been necessitated by the frequent occurrence of two shots striking the target together; it confirmed the private orders hitherto given to markers, and would, perhaps, persuade the competitor who "misses" at the next target that he had really fired at the wrong one. In these days of shooting in the back position competitors were not nearly careful enough about their proper target. Section 7, "Rifles," had been recast, and the classification of rifles allowed at Wimbledon had been more clearly defined. While on this subject the Council wished it to be known that checkered stocks to Martini-Henry rifles would not be allowed. Several of the most important competitions had been increased in their aggregate value and in the number of prizes, the scale having in most instances been revised. The Dudley prize of £50 was now given by the National Rifle Association. Lord Dudley had given it for 17 consecutive years, and the Council, in the name of the Association, thanked Lord Dudley for the support it had received from him ever since its formation. Two new series of prizes would be shot for in the second week: these were called the "Robin Hood" prizes for Sniders and the "Heath" prizes for Martini-Henrys, the aggregate value of each series being £150. A few of the competitions had been transferred from one class of rifle to another, in most instances at the request of the donors. The number of the shots to be fired in the various competitions was the same as in 1878. The carton prizes, as already referred to, had been discontinued, the principal reasons being that the Council considered that they had seen their best days, that the process of working was necessarily slow and very expensive. The targets were mostly used for sighting, especially during the first week, when the crowd at the firing point was so great that the numerous inevitable checks in the marking caused great delay and annoyance, many competitors being obliged to give up their chance of shooting. Pool shooting had been substituted as doing away with all these objections. Time would not allow of sighting at the prize targets, and, therefore, the Council felt themselves bound to give the competitors all facilities for sighting. (Hear, hear.) Arrangements had been made to enable any description of rifles recognised at Wimbledon to be used indiscriminately at every pool target except 200 yards. The value of the bull's eyes, however, would be divided, as heretofore, according to the class of rifle used. At 200 yards it was thought unadvisable to diminish the size of the Snider bull's-eye. The Council were glad to be able to announce that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had sanctioned a competition similar to that for the "Lord Lindsay" by Yeomanry, to be arranged for the regular Cavalry, and it was hoped that the arrangements which were being made by a committee of officers, with Major Tompson as their secretary, would be completed in time for this year's meeting at Wimbledon. (Hear, hear.) For the prizes hitherto called "Three Entries Prizes" the entries would be unlimited. The Council regretted to have to announce that the liberal donor of the Lords and Commons Challenge Cup, the Rajah of Vizianagram, was dead. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he invited the members of the Association to draw the attention of the Council to any subjects which they thought called for notice.

Mr. C. Marsh Denison (Inns of Court) wished to offer for the consideration of the Council a suggestion which he hoped might eventually lead to the adoption by the Government of lateral sliding sights for the Martini-Henry rifles used in the Army. He thought, in the first place, that it was one of the functions of that association to encourage suggestions for the improvement of our national military weapon, and that the Council should not rest satisfied with acting on the principle that "whatever is, is right." That the adoption of a lateral sliding sight for the Martini-Henry rifle would increase the shooting qualities of that weapon could scarcely be disputed, the principle of a wind-gauge having been already conceded by the Government in permitting the three platinum lines to be placed on the back sight of the Goverment weapon and every small-bore rifle being provided with a lateral sliding sight of some description. Whatever would enable a soldier to place two shots instead of one within a given space must proportionately increase his fighting power, and in these days it was too late to object that the soldier was too ignorant or too careless to be intrusted with a lateral as well as a verticle sliding sight. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that the matter would be considered by the Council, but that they could not permit any but the Government military rifle to be used in the competition for the Queen's prize.

Mr. Denison said that his proposal did not go to that extent. All he desired was that encouragement should be held out to practical gunsmiths to bring forward lateral sliding sights of such a character that they might be safely adopted in the Army. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that it had always been the anxious desire of the Council to encourage every suggestion for the improvement of the Government military weapon which did not deprive it of that character. Scores of suggestions were constantly being put before the Council which could not be accepted because they would change the character of the rifle.

Colonel Baylis, Q.C., thought that any suggestion coming from those who were practically acquainted with rifle shooting should receive the attention of the Association, because it was only through them that the Government could obtain information on matters that might lead to the improvement of the weapon which was placed in the hands of our soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

The thanks of the meeting having been given to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.—*Times.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shircliffe & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore J. Mairland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

To ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box .... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box .... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat;
It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.
Each Hammock includes:

Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c. — Cash Price No. 1 Rs. 10. Cash Price No. 3, Rs. 13. Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12. Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8. BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8

Folding Knife and Fork .... Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Set in box consisting of Backgammon Chess and Draughts, and Race Game .... Rs. 5 0
Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box .... Rs 12 0
Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate .... Rs. 25 0
Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and .... " 55 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space .... Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades. Complete in Case, with Strap Sling .... Rs. 50 0
Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Roan leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom. 10 inch Bag contains:—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb. Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, and pair of Scissors .... Rs. 20
11-inch Bag contains: Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle .... Rs. 25 0
BIJOU LADIES' DRESSING CASE, in Russia Leather, consisting of Looking Glass, Brush and Comb .... Rs. 2 8
DRESSING BAGS of Superior quality from .... Rs. 40 0

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment, of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co., from Rs. 1 per pack.
Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c. always in stock.
Palace Moguls, per pack .... Rs. 3 0
Oriental Moguls .... " 2 8
Figured Moguls .... " 1 8

PORTABLE DECK CHAIRS.

No. 1 Gentleman's pattern, with arms, strong carpet seat, well bolted throughout, folding on an improved principle, by Birchwood, well finished 10 0
No. 2 Lady's pattern, without arms, to admit of dress falling gracefully, in Birchwood, well finished 9 0
Cheap Folding Croquet Chair 6 0

INKSTANDS.

Square Travelling Inks, each .... Rs. 1-8, 5-4, 6 and 6 0
Travelling Inks Round, each .... Rs. 2-4, 3-2, 4-5 and 6 0
Do. Double, each .... Rs. 5 and 10 0
Do. Other Patterns .... Rs. 1-8, 2-, and 3 0

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.
½ Pint, size, Cash .... Rs. 1 8
¾ " " " .... " 2 0
1 " " " .... " 2 8
1½ " " " .... " 3 0
Cigar Cases best Morocco and Calf .... Rs. 10 0
Electro-plated Silver Fusee Boxes .... Rs. 3 4 and 5 0

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE HOT SEASON.

We have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from .... 2 8 each
" Lisle Thread Socks, from .... 15 0 doz.
Fine Cotton Socks, from 8 8
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality) .... 28 8 doz.
Thin soft Merino Socks from .... 23 0 doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from .... 18 8 doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached .... 6 8 each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached .... 5 0 "
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs .... 5 8 "

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth" .... 11 0 each
Oxford .... 11 0 "
Cambric .... 7 8 "
Silk and Wool 19 0
All silk (a great luxury) 25 0

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived .... 1 8 each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from .... 5 0 doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot .... 2 8 each

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets, new shape 6 8
Drill on Cork Helmets 8 8
Large Pith Topees from 6 8
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen 15 0
Andree's Terai Hat 18 8
Tweed Hats, new shapes 5 0
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes 9 8
Fine Muslin Pugrees 2 0
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined) 5 8
Buff Alpaca " 7 8
White Umbrella covers 2 8

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c.
Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

The Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lectur at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.
OF THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE.

Homeward bound passengers and travellers en-route will find a large assortment of the above, at

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO. Bombay. { The Travellers' Kit House. }

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height		27 0
	30	30 0
	33	33 0
	36	36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	36 0
	33	39 0
	36	42 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dess Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
	36	58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30 0
	24	34 0
	27	38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	80 0
The Vade Mecum, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22	40 0
	24	44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	30 0
	22	36 0
	24	40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	40 0
	24	44 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		from 12 8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8
		6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security.		9 0
		10 0
		11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0
		14 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22	24 0
	24	28 0
	26	30 0
	28	35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30	40 0
	33	45 0
	36	50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8
		12 0
		13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as a Large Rug		2 8
		3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		10 0
		13 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		22 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., Bombay. { The Travellers' Kit House. }

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Direct the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross.

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas.

Carefully selected by Mr. J. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES
Mild Medium and Full Flavored
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*, PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of he bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

MARINE BRANCH.
JAVA SEA INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE CO., ZURICH,
Francs 5,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.
Aggregate Guaranteed Capital,
Marks 60,000,000.
JAVA FIRE INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents to the above Companies, are prepared to accept MARINE and FIRE RISKS at most favourable terms, and further particulars may be had on application.
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS DESIROUS OF EFFECTING LIFE ASSURANCES is directed to the advantages afforded by the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

The position of the Office is briefly as follows:

UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually to the Families and Representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

THE REVENUE EXCEEDS SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, and

THE FUNDS in hand, for the payment of future claims, amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING, invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

The Conditions of Assurance are liberal; premiums moderate; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Bombay Branch Office:
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000 on which five Annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 8 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 6
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 2

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
5	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 30th October 1877. Agents

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.